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Other direct news dispatches

Occupation of Axis Urged; 5 Mines to Be Returned; Sicilians Hear Italian King

The World's Day—August 20, 1943

New England: Cahill Urges Occupation of Axis

Massachusetts Legionnaires, convening in Boston, applauded Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill today when he assured them, "We men of 1917-18 have learned our lesson; if it's the last thing we do, we march into Berlin and Tokyo." [Page 2.]

Raising of substandard wages in New England industry was given major support by decision of the Regional War Labor Board to open the door to wage advances where necessary in the laundry business as a means of aiding laundries to obtain labor. [Page 2.]

An amendment to the State Constitution to permit persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years to vote was proposed today by Representative Fred A. Blake (D) of Gardner, Mass., to aid those now in the armed services. [Page 2.]

Washington: 5 Nonstruck Mines to Be Returned

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has listed five nonstruck coal mines in Ohio, West Virginia, and Alabama for return to private ownership.

October's draft quota will approximate 312,000, and there is a "strong possibility" that the only pre-Pearl Harbor fathers to be taken then will be those in nondeferrable jobs.

Bris. Gen. Howard C. Davidson has succeeded Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell as Chief of the U. S. 10th Air Force in India.

The War Department announced it was surveying war contracts in the Los Angeles County, Calif., and the Hartford-New Britain, Conn., areas, where all types of labor are required to fill essential shortages.

Italy: King Tries to Repair Weak Link With Sicily

King Victor Emmanuel radiocast a proclamation, directed mainly to the Sicilians, in an apparent effort to halt a growing movement to separate Sicily from Italy.

Peace demonstrations were reported in Rome.

Food crisis was reported in the Como region and elsewhere in Piedmont and Lombardy, where hundreds of thousands of homeless had been driven from Milan by Allied bombings.

Communications between Italy and Switzerland were reported under German control.

Rome Radio protested that no official reply had been received to the Badoglio Government's declaration of Rome as an open city. [No formal declaration has been received in Washington.]

Abdication of the King of Croatia is reported in the Swiss press. The King, who is the Duke of Spoleto and second cousin of the King of Italy, was made King of Croatia on May 5, 1941, but due to the problems of wartime he never went to the Capital, exercising his formal role from Italy and Hungary.

In Europe: Country-Wide Sabotage in Denmark

Sabotage in Denmark has reached the status of a country-wide campaign aimed primarily at disrupting Nazi land and sea transport between Denmark and German-occupied Norway, according to information reaching Stockholm. [Page 3.]

Mussolini's writings were banned for use as textbooks in Italian schools. The action was taken by the Italian Minister of Education.

National: N. Y. Must Elect Lieutenant Governor

New York must elect a Lieutenant Governor in November, the State's highest court has ruled, affirming unanimously the ruling of two lower tribunals.

Repair crews were rushed to the "Big Inch" pipeline, which was discovered to be leaking near Doylestown, Pa.

Americas: Argentina Curbs Merchant Fleet

Merchant ships flying the Argentine flag henceforth are to be classified under public utilities, subject to regulations fixing their ports of call, types of cargoes, and shipping rates, according to a decree of the Argentine Government.

Orient: Gripsholm to Make New Exchange Trip?

Undersecretary of State Welles announced that the United States has requested safe conduct for the exchange ship Gripsholm and has "good reason to hope" that an exchange of American for Japanese civilian internees would be carried out at Mormugao, Portuguese India, by Oct. 15. The sailing date of the Gripsholm has been advanced, necessitating the receipt of packages to be sent to prisoners of war and civil internees in that area, in New York by midnight Aug. 27 instead of Sept. 15.

People: Winant's Son on U. S. Shuttle Raid

Lieut. John G. Winant, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to Britain, was among the Flying Fortress pilots who bombed Germany Aug. 17, landing in North Africa, in the USAAF's first shuttle assault.

Denim-Clad Private Walks Into Trouble; His Drawl and 'Tag' Prove He's No Nazi

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky., Aug. 20—Private William L. Bowling, who hails from Henderson, N. C., and talks with a real southern drawl, wears blue denim jeans like the Nazi prisoners in Camp Breckinridge. This got him into a heap of trouble. [Some soldiers in Uncle Sam's training camps were issued blue denim work clothes recently because the supply of green "fatigue suits" was needed overseas.] Private Bowling was wearing his blue denim as he walked down a

Sullivan Sees Plenty of Oil In New England

Bay State Conservator says region will keep warm even if gas is lacking for pleasure rides.

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

As bursts of criticism from all sides exploded over the heads of the Petroleum Administration for War and the Office of Price Administration, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Massachusetts Emergency State Conservator, expressed himself as content with New England's prospects for fuel oil for the coming winter.

"I can't feel," he said, "that it matters greatly whether we get enough gasoline for pleasure driving. If we get by with enough for our farm machinery and our transportation facilities, that is all that I can get very concerned about."

In spite of the steadily falling inventory of gasoline in this area, Colonel Sullivan was optimistic because of what he looked upon as the far more important inventories of fuel oil and kerosene. "We're building these up day by day," he said, "and right now we have more kerosene in Massachusetts than we had at any time last winter." Boston, incidentally, consumes approximately 50 per cent of all the kerosene (No. 1 fuel oil) used in the entire country.

Colonel Sullivan reported today that he made it a point this week to talk with members of the United States War Veterans, in Boston on their annual convention, who knew about the oil situation in the Middle West.

Hear No Complaints

"I talked with men from Texas, for instance," he said, "and they told me how, with those long distances out there, they were unable to make usual visits to relatives because the gasoline rationing rules were so rigidly enforced. And they took it cheerfully. I didn't hear one of them complain. Perhaps it's because they are just a little more patriotic than some of us and ready to make a sacrifice for their country."

"It seems to me we New Englanders are too slow to admit that other people besides ourselves are ready to do their bit for the nation," Colonel Sullivan went on. "We think we're doing all the sacrificing. Well, we're not. How would we feel if, dwelling right here beside the ocean, we were asked to cut down on our fish consumption just because the Midwest couldn't get enough fish? We'd think it pretty hard lines. But that's what we're asking the Middle West and the Far West to accept in the field of petroleum products. It's not surprising that

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U. S. Navy Seizes Key Isles Off Italy; 'Ruthless' Allied Offensive Promised; U. S. Ties World Fund Closer to Gold

Treasury draft leaves big gap from plan of Keynes to base voting on volume of trade.

By William H. Stringer
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—American and British programs for maintaining world currencies on an even keel after the war remain widely divergent today, following issuance by the United States Treasury of a monetary stabilization plan considerably revised from its original draft.

Accompanying the Treasury's new plan was the strong probability that the United States, Britain, and associated nations will gather at a full-dress United Nations monetary conference in Washington early this winter.

The Treasury's new version ties stabilization closer to gold, of which America has plenty, and continues to reject the volume of international trade as a prime determinant of voting power in the proposed international stabilization body, thus maintaining a sharp difference from the British plan advanced by Lord Keynes.

The Treasury's revision is believed designed to meet domestic and congressional criticism that the United States was about to play Lady Bountiful in the international monetary field. Some American financial experts have maintained that Lord Keynes' plan gives Britain and the British Commonwealth a dominant position in management of international exchange and is potentially inflationary.

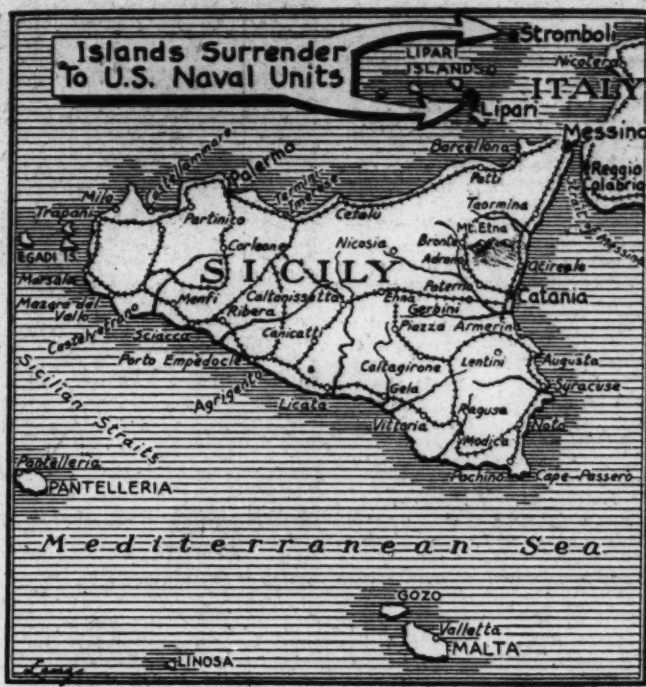
Eventual Accord Expected

Both Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Dr. Harry D. White, Treasury monetary expert who fathered the original and revised American proposals, declare however their confidence that Britain and the United States can reach eventual agreement on stabilization matters.

The revamped plan for an international stabilization program which may aggregate \$8,000,000,000 in full operation, was hammered out by Treasury technical experts after exploratory conferences participated in by monetary experts of 28 other nations.

For two months they have been assessing two plans advanced last April to provide for a system which, via an international agency, would assure stable foreign exchange rates, prevent collapse of monetary systems and restore the solid bases for postwar world trade. One was the Treasury plan,

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Key Italian Isles Seized

Strategic islands off the Sicilian and South Italian coasts, seized by an American naval squadron, increase Allied control of the waters around the toe of Italy.

Anti-Japanese Upsurge Now Evident in Hawaii

The relations of Japanese and Americans in Hawaii have gone through several phases since the assault on Pearl Harbor. The latest development is an upsurge of renewed tension. The first of two articles on this situation follows.

By William Norwood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—An upsurge of serious attention of the authorities to anti-Japanese feeling in Hawaii has been noted by military and civilian agencies charged with maintaining inter-racial harmony in this community.

Criticism of the Japanese is heard with increasing frequency, even from some influential Hawaiian residents heretofore noted for their outspoken defense of this racial group.

Although complaints have not yet reached proportions sufficient to offer any major distraction from the generally good war record of Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry, they are occurring with enough frequency and persistence to evoke editorial comment from Honolulu papers and to attract the

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High British official at Quebec meeting says bombing and burning await enemy.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 20—The shape of the strategy decisions which will control the next phases of the war on every United Nations front became a little more visible today as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill continued their conferences with the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The specific military undertakings which will flow from these meetings will obviously not be publicly known until the new blows begin to be struck, but there is sufficient information to indicate something of their main direction.

Operation well beyond anything here suggested is entirely conceivable but there seems to be good reason to believe that they will reflect:

Four High Lights

1. A tremendous intensification of Allied offensive action, made possible by the gathering volume and momentum of striking power.

2. A continued and perhaps even greater concentration of the total war effort against Germany.

3. Preparations by London and Washington to effect a complete, unreserved combination of all Anglo-American forces to throw against Japan as soon as Germany has been crushed.

4. The assumption of the highest military leaders is that there is still a long, hard war ahead, and no decisive early internal crack-up of either enemy is expected.

Statement by Bracken

Brendan Bracken, member of the British War Cabinet and Minister of Information, who arrived from England two days ago with Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been the first to contribute some official insight into the premises on which the strategists are making their decisions.

He emphasized that "military decisions of vital import" were being formulated.

He declared that the plans now being devised at Quebec were

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Bombs and shells blast peninsula defenses—Momentum of Soviet advance slowed.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press
And other direct news dispatches

American naval units have contributed to Axis uneasiness by seizing the islands of Lipari and the volcanic Stromboli—respectively 35 and 50 miles north of Messina.

Although the islands have little value except as observation posts, Stromboli is only 37 miles from Cape Vaticano on the Italian mainland—it is obviously necessary, if an invasion of Italy is forthcoming, to have control of the Aeolian Island group off the Sicilian-Calabrian coastline.

Other activities that might seem preparatory to a definite move forward was a steady 24-hour storm of bombs and shellfire directed at the defenses of Southern Italy. Fortresses, Liberators, and Wellingtons attacked Foggia, railroad center 100 miles north of the instep of Italy and picked out defensive positions at Salerno, south of Naples, Scapua on the west coast of Calabria, and elsewhere, downing up to 40 Axis fighter planes.

The need for this preparatory work seemed to be indicated by reports that the Germans were rushing fresh troops into Italy, suggesting that too long delay in following up the victory in Sicily may be costly.

Across the two-mile Strait of Messina, British field batteries were playing on the Axis forces on the opposite shore, while 15-inch Axis coastal guns were sending 2,400-pound shells in return.

That the Sicilian victory was no small achievement was stressed by General Alexander, who laid much of its success to the extraordinary feats of the American Engineering Corps.

In Russia, the Red Army advance appeared to have run into Axis reinforcements and natural obstacles which have slowed its momentum considerably. A London report stated that the main trunk railway from Kharkov, through Lozovaya, to the Crimea had been cut, leaving Axis forces in the city only one railroad—to Krasnodar, by which to escape. However, even if this be true, Axis forces at the moment show no sign of attempting to escape from that center.

Russian pressure was being kept up against Bryansk, 250 miles to the north, without any considerable gains, however.

Meanwhile, reports from Algiers, Algeria, state that in Yugoslavia, patriots made a surprise attack on Belgrade and captured large stores of ammunition and grain intended for Germany. This, at least, is a storm center where Allied invaders would receive a telling reception.

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Monitor Dispatches: Politics of War in Europe

Bulgaria

By J. Emlin Williams
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—Bulgaria's long-standing policy of obtaining all possible gains from the present war—but with a minimum of military action—was hardly changed by the collapse of Mussolini and the chain of Allied successes which are having major repercussions throughout the Balkans.

There is, however, one important exception.

King Boris and his Cabinet are seeking, as are some other Balkan nations, to come out on the side of victory with the minimum sacrifice of ill-gotten gains.

Bulgaria succeeded in obtaining more territory of its neighbors at the lowest cost of all the Balkan countries. Even Hungary had to send some divisions to Russia. But Bulgaria has managed to evade even this commitment on the plea by unpreparedness at home, the Russophile attitude of its population, and the need to "watch Turkey."

So long as the Axis was victorious Sofia could afford to ignore the United Nations, but with the fall of Mussolini King Boris and his Cabinet were forced to revise their ideas and are now desperately seeking to build bridges to the United Nations.

Bulgar spokesmen certainly have been frank and open regarding their country's policy. Bulgaria, they state, entered the war so as to keep its country intact.

Reich Taken as Model

Praising the Reich as model to Bulgaria the independent newspaper Zora recently commented, "If Germany has kept her power unbroken, it is chiefly because for nearly four years she has been waging war on foreign soil—that of both friends and foes."

Bulgaria is in the anomalous position of adhering to the tri-

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Hungary

By Derek Palmore
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 20—Hungary, which so far has been the most intelligent of the Axis satellites, now risks being disrupted by internal quarrels of its leaders, according to a reliable neutral diplomatic report from Budapest.

For 23 years Hungary has been ruled by Admiral Nicholas Horthy and Count Stefan Bethlen, former Hungarian Premier, and a small aristocratic group around them.

But now bitter antagonism has broken out between Admiral Horthy and his old friend, Count Bethlen.

The Germans have been quick to seize this excuse to pour troops into the country which is threatened with civil war.

The trouble between the Regent and Count Bethlen began when Admiral Horthy discovered recently that Count Bethlen, who has always been the Regent's principal adviser on foreign affairs, had been

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Guerrillas

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Nazi commander in the Balkans, has a score to settle with Greek and Yugoslav guerrillas. It was they who 12 months ago kept Mussolini's fleet of transports waiting in vain in the harbors of Salonika, Volos, and Piraeus for supplies and reinforcements destined to carry the Afrika Korps beyond El Alamein into the Valley of the Nile.

It is they who today have almost paralyzed Balkan transportation and severed all connections between southern Greece and the rest of Europe. Once more the invisible guerrillas in their mountain strongholds are contributing to the salvation and the fate of the rest of Italy.

Now the King has added: "Italians of Sicily, your King is near to you. I have faith in a better future. I know that you are faithful to me and to my reigning house. We are now cut off one from the other, but this

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Italy

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The radio proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel—appealing for unity of Sicily with the rest of Italy—has now been added to the appeals of Premier Pietro Badoglio and of former Premier Victor Orlando.

All three messages, directed to the people of Italy in general, but to Sicilians in particular, have left no doubt that Italy's present rulers are considerably worried about the separatist movement in that island.

The Marshal told his Sicilian listeners that "no event can ever separate you from Italy, your great mother. . . . Signor Orlando declared that 'the salvation and the fate of Sicily are closely linked to the salvation and the fate of the rest of Italy.'"

Now the King has added: "Italians of Sicily, your King is near to you. I have faith in a better future. I know that you are faithful to me and to my reigning house. We are now cut off one from the other, but this

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Vichy

By Egon Kaaskelne
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the tide of war decisively turning in favor of the United Nations, panic has spread among the French "collaborationists."

Many of them are desperately striving to disengage their responsibility in the Vichy setup and to prove that they had always acted as true, although "realistic" French patriots.

This fear of retaliation on the part of the Allies, and still more on the part of the French "underground," explains why the Laval Government is constantly rocked by internal crises.

Latest word from Vichy is that Pierre Laval will soon carry out a new shake-up of his Cabinet, dropping some "suspicious" elements and nominating new Ministers "willing to support the Vichy regime's policy."

Several reports coming from neutral sources in Switzerland and Sweden indicate that some time ago the veteran Marshal Philippe Petain made a last and desperate attempt to get rid of his Chief of Government and of his all-out pro-Nazi policy.

Marshal Petain, it was reported, attempted to win the support of German military and conservative circles in order to oust M. Laval.

Laval runs to Berlin. The French Chief of Government, however, discovered the plot, rushed to Germany where he met Hitler and other leaders of the Nazi Party and returned to Vichy invested with full authority to deal with his opponents.

Since this time, the Marshal has been said to be virtually M. Laval's prisoner and not to be allowed to communicate with the outer world without M. Laval's control.

M. Laval has strengthened his position and is more than ever the undisputed master of the French regime.

These reports may or may not be true. It is possible that the French traditionalists want to "plant" this

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Italy: U. S. Navy Seizes Islands Off Sicily

United States naval forces have seized the islands of Lipari and Stromboli to control the sea area between Sicily and Lower Italy, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced, as Allied air and sea power tore great new gaps in Italy's vital railway system.

Heavy air assaults shattered the industrial and railway city of Foggia, across the peninsula from Naples and 20 miles inland from the Adriatic Sea, in one of the heaviest raids of the Mediterranean war. Fortresses, Liberators, Wellingtons, and their escorts knocked down 34 enemy fighters in battles there.

Occupation of volcanic Lipari and Stromboli on Aug. 17 put the entire Aeolian Island group in Allied hands. Stromboli is only 37 miles from Cape Vaticano on the Italian mainland, and Lipari is 35

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Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:30 p. m. and ends Saturday at 8:30 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:30 p. m. and ends Sunday at 8:30 a. m.

State Penal Institutions 75 P. C. Busy on War Work

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All but about 25 per cent of the inmates of Massachusetts' four major penal institutions are now engaged in important war work on a full 40-hour week basis, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction announced today.

Only at the State Prison in Charlestown, where present facilities have not proved adaptable to war work, does the problem of idleness of inmates still exist the Commissioner said. A special war order received this week, however has put about 40 of the 875 inmates at the ancient prison on a full week basis, he said.

A recent large order for the Merchant Marine has resulted in a step-up of the work-week at that institution from an average of about 22 hours per inmate to a full 40-hour week, Commissioner Lyman added. This has eliminated one of the worst idleness problems confronting the Department of Correction, he revealed. About 900 men are now confined in the Concord institution.

High Praise for Women

Mr. Lyman had high praise for the women inmates at the Reformatory for Women at Framingham.

"Under the able guidance of Superintendent Miriam Van Waters the more than 400 inmates at Framingham have made a remarkable record in the production of war goods," the Commissioner said. "The women prisoners have produced about \$4,000 worth of war materials per inmate during the last year," he stated.

Prisoners at the Norfolk Prison Colony, the State's most modern penal institution which was originally designed to house inmates whose chances of rehabilitation were considered best, have been

Strike Tieup of 108 Trucks Delays Essential Freight

Handling of essential freight continued to be hampered today by a tieup of 108 trucks of the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New England Railroad and one of the biggest bus and truck companies in this region.

However, 125 trucks remained in service in Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, Springfield and New York. The stoppage covered Worcester, Brockton, Putnam, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Hartford and Danbury.

Strikers numbered 198, men at work 250. Ninety-five per cent of the freight halted is reported to be essential to war industry.

The walkout was analyzed here as a protest to bring pressure on the National War Labor Board to act faster on a new labor agreement containing wage increases, many changes in working conditions, etc.

However, such tactics were regarded by observers as likely to have dubious results, especially under the new powers over labor unions given the Labor Board this week by President Roosevelt. The Board yesterday wired teamster union officials in Massachusetts and Connecticut that it regarded the strike as contrary to labor's "no strike" pledge, and would take no further action in their case until the strike was ended.

Negotiations for a new agreement have been carried on for

Wartime Training For Express Staff

James P. Ryan has been appointed Supervisor of Training in the Northeastern Department of the Railway Express Agency in Boston, James P. Downey, Superintendent, announced here today.

Mr. Ryan, who has held many responsible positions with the company and has been in the express business 31 years, will train local employees in wartime procedure of baggage handling. This is in line with the Agency's desire to increase the efficiency of the company in handling a heavy war traffic via rail, air, and truck.

Many men and women now on the company's staff have taken the places of over 13,000 employees released to the armed services.

Cahill Objects To Big-Family Fathers Draft

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill today sharply objected to drafting of married men with large families "while young, single, and able-bodied" of the bureaucrats in Washington fight Hitler from the throes of a swivel chair.

In an irate statement commenting on the situation as reported to him, Lieutenant Governor Cahill asked, "What's wrong? Either the stories such as that of Carl J. Jacobson of Cambridge and others are false, or the system is wrong. Which is it?"

"Our local draft boards are doing an excellent job," the Lieutenant Governor went on. "They are only following orders direct from Washington. Who's to blame? What's become of the pool system?"

"Silence will raise havoc with the people's morale—lack of equity and fairness will bring tragedy to families, and added burdens on already over-oppressed communities."

"Let's have this out in the open—in the democratic way. What's the truth?"

Meanwhile, State Selective Service headquarters blamed the growing public criticism of drafting of fathers with large families on improper press emphasis.

This emphasis diverts attention, the statement charged, from the liberality of local boards in giving these fathers three times the allotted 30 days in which to change over to essential industries and thus obtain exemptions.

The statement also made it clear that such "isolated" instances as the drafting of a Nantucket father of five children and a Cambridge candy maker with five children was done only after repeated warnings to these men to change over to essential industries and the granting of months instead of weeks to these draftees to make this major shift.

Under Army Supervision

This is not the way Carl J. Jacobson of Cambridge, newly called draftee, has heard it, however.

He said that since his plant is under Army supervision, he considered his business as production man an essential industry.

On this basis he has not felt it necessary to shift to some other industry. In fact, he knows no other industry except the one in which he has served for 20 years.

The local draft board declared that it was merely acting under the directive from Washington that fathers must either seek essential employment or be called into service. Mr. Jacobson's appeal from his new classification of 1-A has been taken under advisement by the Board.

Different in Day Case

As for the Nantucket case of Stuart Day, a drug store clerk, the State Selective Service headquarters emphasized that there were very few registrants from that town and naturally the draft call for fathers reached this town early.

"I can understand how it might be necessary to draft a father with five children in that town early," Mr. Jacobson declared. "But in a large city like Cambridge, it should be possible to find many childless married men before the fathers are taken."

So far as state headquarters are concerned, these cases are isolated. Many hundreds of fathers have changed over to essential industries, it was stated, and have been deferred. The Oct. 1 induction order from Washington for fathers contained two exceptions: fathers engaged in essential industry, and fathers who left the farms without proper determination by local draft boards.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y" Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 8 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons

Governor Greets Legionnaires



By a Staff Photographer

State Annual Convention Meets

Top, left to right—Dr. John Hall of Bridgewater, present Commander of Massachusetts American Legion; Governor Saltonstall; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill; Brig. Gen. William J. Keefe, Adjutant General of Massachusetts. Lower, left to right—John L. Delay, probate officer in Cambridge, and James McManus of Boston, candidates for new Commander of State Legion.

Slattery Fashion Show Joins Durability and Smart Styles

College girls in New England will go to campus and class room this coming fall outfitted with practical wardrobes showing stamina and smartness, if they follow the lead of the Annual Slattery Intercollegiate Fashion Show.

These fundamental, versatile fashions, emphasizing long-wearing fabrics, good lines, and timeless style that rates high fashion honors, were approved by 12 intercollegiate at the Slattery College Clinic.

Last night a capacity audience of 800 college girls from all over New England watched an eight-act variety show in which the 60 outfits voted favorites at the Clinic were modeled.

Because date dresses and formal party clothes were modeled as well as dormitory and classroom wear, Miss Marion Mitchell, Slattery's advertising director who planned the show, invited Army and Navy officers to act as jury. There were four British naval officers, Lieutenants William Irvin, James MacKinnon, and E. D. Byndon-Ayres,

Dealer Charged With Illegal Sale Of Beef and Veal

Charged with having slaughtered livestock and sold beef and veal at wholesale and retail in Brockton, Mass., without collecting ration points, Joseph Curtin of Brockton was arraigned today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court and held in bail of \$3,500 for a hearing on Sept. 8. The case was believed to be the first of its kind in New England.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Commissioner the defendant sold large quantities of beef and veal to divers persons without collecting ration points.

"It seems clear that this defendant must have been secretly slaughtering animals at night and disposing of the same in a surreptitious fashion by cash sales, refusal to furnish invoices, and refusal to accept ration checks," Mr. Gottlieb told the Court.

The Government charges that, in an effort to conceal his illegal activities, the defendant dumped large quantities of fats and animal offal vitally necessary to the war effort in woods near his home and slaughterhouse, Mr. Gottlieb declared.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool
Boston and vicinity: Continued moderately cool tonight and Saturday forenoon; light winds tonight becoming gentle Saturday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued moderately cool tonight and Saturday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:47 p. m.; height 10.5 feet. Saturday, 4:10 a. m.; height 12.0 feet.

Legionnaires Hear Cahill Call for War to Finish

"No armistice, no negotiated peace," declared Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill today, as the principal speaker at the opening session of the State Convention of the American Legion.

Mr. Cahill's "fight to the finish" exhortation, which received applause from more than 1,000 delegates in the Hotel Statler, followed extemporaneous greetings from Governor Saltonstall, also a Legionnaire.

Governor Saltonstall praised the Legion for its "outstanding support of the Army's aircraft warning system," and expressed confidence that the State Legislature would continue to act favorably for veterans' preference in jobs and for general care of returning service men and women.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill, answering what he called the primary question before the Nation, said: "We must win this war with Berlin and Tokyo groveling in the dust. We of 1917-18 have learned our lesson. If it's the last thing we do, we march into Berlin and Tokyo."

Kind of Peace Uppermost

Listing plans for peace as the second most important question, he said, "Most of us are still groping in the dark as to details but our minds are made up that the peace this time shall be a real peace."

"No rubber-check treaties—no selling America short—no rain-check diplomacy—no 'sob sister' negotiations—no 'phony' disarmament," he emphasized "will among men we certainly will. But we can't and won't wet nurse all mankind."

"In the final essence, regardless of what international machinery may be set up, if any, to preserve peace, we shall have to depend largely on ourselves. A formidable standing Army and Navy is the only insurance we can count on."

The third question he discussed was what to do for the returning servicemen. He expressed confidence that Massachusetts would continue preference for the veteran in public employment, "pay a generous bonus, and have a job ready for him in private industry if he wants it or a liberal program of general education and vocational training to fit him for a job."

"No Delay" in Home Coming

While the speaker was applauded for urging a "complete victory," a general feeling that soldiers and sailors must be returned to this country the moment victory is apparent was expressed by John L. Delay of Arlington, Vice-Commander of the State Department of the Legion, and one of the two candidates for Commander.

"We must bring our boys back so they can get job opportunities in private industry as soon as possible," said Mr. Delay, who is a probation officer for Middlesex County in Cambridge.

James McManus, a veteran employee of the post office in Boston,

Music and Novel Painting Cater to R. I. Plant Morale

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—Experiments with music and scientifically-painted walls to improve morale and efficiency are being tried out at Woonsocket rubber plant (branch of the United States Rubber Company) where emergency life rafts for fighter planes are being manufactured.

Other war plants have experimented with music, but this is believed to be the first factory where the music played over the loud speaker system at carefully selected intervals during the day.

The recordings are turned on for 15-minute periods every two hours. The first musical interlude at the beginning of a shift is soothing, rhythmic music. It is intended to help the operators to establish rhythm in the hand operations.

Two hours later faster numbers, polkas and marches, are played to give a mid-morning lift.

During the luncheon hour popular music is played by request and many of the employees dance. The afternoon pattern duplicates the morning program, with soft music first, then faster music as the afternoon progresses.

Records with vocal refrains are not played during the working periods because they are believed to be distracting. But they are played during the lunch hour.

Finally, five minutes before the workers leave for home, waltzes and popular tunes are played to send the workers away humming. This makes them feel better about coming back to work the next day, the music supervisor at the plant explains.

The scientific painting has been tried out so far only in one room. The ceiling is white and the floor steel gray. A dark green band has been painted around the room at eye level. The green shades off into pastels above and below the band to blend with the ceiling and the floor. Workers call it the green room and many of them have asked to be assigned to work in that room.

These experiments are being carried out in an old textile mill which was abandoned in 1931. It was reopened and converted by the rubber company in September, 1941, after 10 years of idleness.

Much Auto Driving

From all appearances the pleasure driving ban has ceased to be a ban in this State. Check-ups this week disclose highways and parking lots at beach resorts as heavily patronized as they were in the prewar period when there

was no restriction on pleasure driving.

More than 1,000 cars were estimated to be parked at the big beaches at Scarborough and Narragansett last week-end. Hundreds were parked at ponds in Warwick, and 200 were counted at Newport's Second Beach. Several hundred automobiles were counted at the State-operated Goddard Park on the west side of the bay, most of them at the picnic grounds and others at the beach and at the golf course.

Police have reported a steady increase in the density of traffic since the first rumors began to fly a few weeks ago that the pleasure driving ban soon would be lifted.

Amendment Filed For 18-Year Voters

Young Massachusetts men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 would be permitted to vote under a proposed legislative amendment to the State Constitution filed today with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Representative Fred A. Blake (D) of Gardner.

At present a person must be 21 years of age to vote in Massachusetts.

"This proposal is aimed primarily to permit the young men and women in the service of their country to have a voice in its government," Representative Blake said.

Under Massachusetts constitutional law a proposed amendment to the Constitution must be approved by a majority of both Houses of the Legislature at two consecutive sessions, after which the amendment would appear on the ballot in State elections. This action on the Blake proposal could not be completed until 1948.

60 BOSTON CAB THE DELUXE WAY

Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.

5010 KENmore 5010

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Headquarters for FINE FOOD
Paul, Chicken, Smoked Shoulders, etc. 10¢ lb. Bring in your waste tickets for
GALE'S MARKET
100 Huntington Ave., near W. Newton St.
TEL. COM. 5015 BOSTON, MASS.

GEORGE'S
Radio and Automotive
TUBES TESTED AT STORE
RADIO REPAIRING
1714 MASS. AVENUE Call COM 8630

Falmouth Street Garage
Complete Repair Service
DAY AND MONTHLY STORAGE
Now Owned and Managed by
Parker-Walker, Inc.
COR. FALMOUTH AND WEST NEWTON
KENmore 3205

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Hours 8 to 4:45 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general
advertisers in this paper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red
"U," "V," and "W" stamps
now good for meats, butter,
margarine, cheese, shortening, fats
and oils, canned fish and canned
milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book
No. 2 become valid as follows:
Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y,"
Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These
will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of
War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase
of meats, fats, butter, etc.,
become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid,
expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown
stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become
valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26;
"D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17.

Both brown and red stamps will
be usable between Sept. 12 when the
first series of brown stamps
become valid and Oct. 2 when the
final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue
stamps "R," "S," and "T," now
valid, expire on this date. Blue
stamps "U," "V," and "W" be-
come valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War
Ration Book 1 is now good for five
pounds of sugar through Oct. 31.
Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good
for five pounds of sugar for canning
only, expire Oct. 31. This is in
addition to 15 pounds a person for
which applications may now be
made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 8 coupons
in "A" books, good for three gal-
lons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red
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Beef in Boston Markets More Plentiful This Week

More beef is available in Boston markets than in recent weeks, a very little lamb, and slightly more pork than usual. However, the over-all meat picture is far from adequate, according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association.

"It is true that more beef is in the market this week than we have had for some little time," Mr. McCabe said, "but we have been at such a low point that the fact has little significance."

Poultry, on the other hand, is fairly plentiful, although market men point out that this is a situation which will not last long. This happens to be the season when poultry men are slaughtering the broilers which have ceased to lay. When they are gone, the market undoubtedly will be as bare of fowl as it ever was, but for the time being the availability of this temporary supply of poultry is serving to take some of the pressure off the meat market, poultrymen assert.

Absorbed Like a Blotter
Meat men declared today that even though there was no beginning to the past few weeks, it was being absorbed "as a blotter absorbs ink."

"We are only getting what amounts to a slight trickle," they said, "and until we receive sub-

stantially more in tonnage, the stores will still be unable to secure more than a minimum supply."

Inequities in distribution continued to be apparent this week throughout the Boston market. Retailers who were in a position to call on the wholesalers in person and, in some instances, do their own trucking were getting more meat than others.

Statin Shifts

Another factor in the situation causing great spottiness of distribution is that a number of jobbers have turned themselves into retailers, it was reported. On buying records far higher than any retailer can show, they are in possession of meat quotas also much higher than the dealer who has been in the retail business right along.

For all these reasons, rationing officials point out, it is not necessary for the housewife to assume that because a particular retailer has counters full of beef while the store next to him has none, he is operating in the "black market." He merely may be in an especially favorable position to get what meat there is.

Mr. McCabe declared today that "nothing is plentiful. There are still too many grocers out in the cold as far as beef supplies are concerned. We have no reason to be more than moderately optimistic about the correction of the situation here."

Latest Jack London Picture Made From Wife's Biography

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif. The legend of Jack London continues to occupy the movie makers just as it has in the past. This time it is Samuel Bronston who is filming the story, and under its most persuasive title, "Jack London."

Mr. Bronston is a Russian who had his first introduction to the London legend when he heard Mrs. Charnian London lecture in Paris. The London books have always been popular abroad, and predominantly in Russia. But they should, Mr. Bronston decided, be filmed in America.

A former partner of James Roosevelt in the making of small commercial pictures, Mr. Bronston had his first attempt at filming the London story when he made "Martin Eden" for Columbia in conjunction with B. P. Schulberg. "Martin Eden" is popularly supposed to be a pretty direct transcript of the London life. Not satisfied with the result, however, the producer communicated with Mrs. London, who still lives on the beautiful London ranch in the Valley of the Moon, and he is making the present picture from details given in her two-volume book about her husband.

Timeliness is not being ignored, and one of the chief themes of the present production will be Jack's efforts, after his brief adventure as a reporter of the Japanese-Russian

war, to persuade the American public that Japan was bent on world conquest.

The producers say that their film will not draw at all from the life of London written recently by Irving Stone, and so far refused to studios as picture material. The picture never gets to the Sonoma Valley ranch, and ends quite early in Mr. London's career.

Mr. Bronston will avoid the chief pitfalls involved in presenting living persons in any picture of this nature by leaving out of his story such prominent figures as Jessie, Mr. London's first wife; Mabel Applegarth; Eliza, Mr. London's half-sister; Mr. London's mother and his stepfather, and Anna Strunsky and George Sterling, all of whom are known on the West Coast as remarkable people in their own right, quite apart from any luster they may take from Mr. London's name.

A few spots of dialogue, it is understood, will intimate that Mr. London was not exactly a capitalist, though he is reputed to have made \$3,000,000 from his writings; and the intellectual cronies with whom he corresponded will have no place in this brief picture.

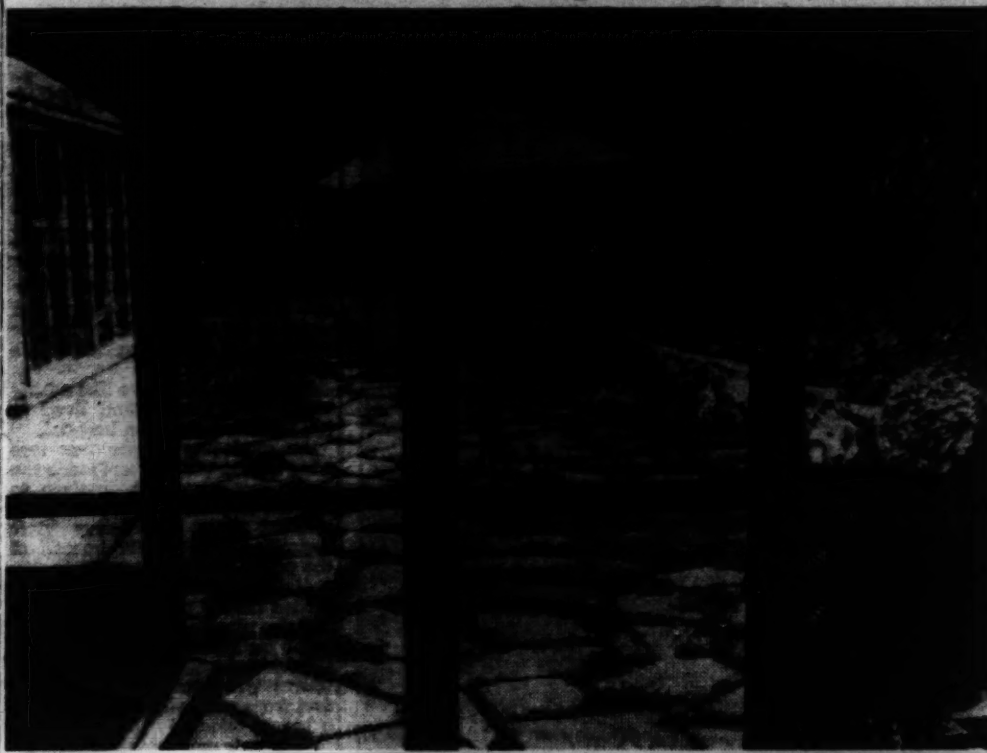
Bronston's reason for such a curtailed biography is probably logical enough. He says "it is impossible to make London's life in a single picture. He had at least 10 lives, all different, none related to each other. Eventually we'll get them all done, but never in one picture."

The screen play has been prepared for the present production by Ernest Pascal, and Alfred Santelli directs. The production will be a United Artists release.

The cast includes Michael O'Shea as London—there is a good deal of physical resemblance here—Susan Hayward as Charnian London, Frank Craven, Ralph Morgan, Morgan Conway, Jonathan Hale, Louise Beavers and others.

Vermont Bankers Elect
BURLINGTON Vt., Aug. 20 (AP)—Clare E. Brigham, President of the Merchants National Bank, was elected President of the Vermont Bankers Association yesterday at its thirty-third annual meeting and wartime conference held on Board the Steamer Ticonderoga at Lake Champlain.

Outdoor Living Rooms



Hale Favors International Policing Force

Senate debate on the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution on world peace will probably center around the section providing for an international police force, United States Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine said in a speech at Pittsfield.

Representative Hale spoke last night as he and Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, opened a week-long speaking tour of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in support of the widely discussed B2-H2 resolution which will come up for action when Congress reconvenes next month.

The Maine Representative said that the League of Nations broke down because of the lack of an international police force to keep the peace. He predicted that opponents of such a force will do everything possible to misrepresent its nature.

However, he added, the nature of the force, its composition and its organization were matters to be worked out later.

"The only vital thing is that we collaborate with our Allies to provide for the future policing of the world for the prevention of acts of aggression," Representative Hale said.

Following is the remainder of the schedule:

Aug. 20, Williamstown High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.
Aug. 21, Tentative Meeting at Holyoke, Mass.
Aug. 22, Somersworth, N. H. Opera House, 8 p. m.
Aug. 23, Concord, N. H. City Auditorium, 8 p. m.
Aug. 24, Manchester, N. H. Hotel Carpenter, 8 p. m.
Aug. 25, Boston, meeting with Board of Women's Republican Club and Senator Maybank at Democratic State Committee Headquarters, Bellevue Hotel, 1 p. m.
Aug. 26, Cambridge, Y. M. C. A., 4 p. m.
Aug. 27, Boston, meeting with Board of Joint Council for International Cooperation and United Nations Association, 83 Beacon Street, 4 p. m.
Aug. 28, Salem, dinner meeting at 238 Hawthorne, 8 p. m.
Aug. 29, Boston, Mass. meeting at High School Auditorium, 8 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

Peek Into Lexington Back Yards

Emphasis for the coming postwar period is being placed upon finishing rear yards of houses as integral parts of home building. Typical examples of the art, described by Arthur M. Willis, Lexington architect, are shown. Rear yards will be finished in detail as recreation rooms are, with fenced-off areas for the dogs, shown at top, and, below, attractive doorways opening into terraced gardens dominated by outdoor fireplace.

Builder Sees Out-of-Doors 'Furnished' as Living Room

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

LEXINGTON, Mass., Aug. 20—Outdoor living rooms as an integral part of the postwar house, finished and furnished with the same attention to details that builders now apply to interior rooms was the possibility held out today by Arthur M. Willis, builder and architect for many years in this cradle of American liberty.

Just before the war, Mr. Willis began to market houses with outdoor living rooms in the modern style, giving some hint of what he expects after the war. World upheavals halted construction, but research continues, he said, in the preparation of grounds outside the house on a scale commensurate with highly decorated basement recreation rooms.

For 10 years, the Lexington architect has been trying to bring the outdoors indoors, or vice versa. His first efforts assumed the form of conservatories with which most of his low-cost homes are equipped.

Thus he tried to acclimate the interior living room to exterior decoration, such as a garden. In a way, the conservatories have been the "middleman" between the indoor and outdoor living rooms.

His latest step launched just prior to the war was to try and give living-room livability to the rear or side yards, linking them with interiors by large corner windows, the connecting conservatories and well-placed porches as easily accessible from the outside and from the inside of the house.

Thus the yards began to give the impression that they are integral parts of the house, just as any other room.

Outdoor fireplaces, terraced walks and gardens, rustic furniture, flagpoles, stone walls, vine-covered porches and a shelter for Rover, Mr. Willis explained, should no longer be considered isolated factors in home ownership. They should be part and parcel of the provisions of building.

After the war, Mr. Willis for one will see to it that families no longer move into houses with unfinished outdoor rooms that need as much attention as barren unfinished attics.

Realtors' Boston Parley
Cyrus Crane Willmore of St. Louis, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; Earl B. Teckemeyer of Indianapolis, prominent Midwest realtor; and William MacRossie of Greenwich, President of the Amer-

ican Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, will be the principal speakers at the first annual realtors' conference to be held at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, on Thursday, Sept. 23. Sponsored by the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards, the conference will open at 11 a. m. and end with a dinner to President Willmore at 6:30 p. m.

Co-operating in the day's program will be the 12 affiliated real estate boards of the state association, of which Maurice J. Wall of Worcester is President, William C. Nye, President of the Brockton Real Estate Board, is chairman of the Realtors' Conference Committee.

Invited guests include Governor Saltonstall, and the mayors of several cities. It is expected that nearly 1,000 realtors and guests from every section of the Commonwealth will attend. W. C. H.

Stuart Milk Case Set for Sept. 15

Proceedings by the Stuart Milk Company of Cambridge, on the refusal of the Petroleum Administration for War to grant fuel to run its pasteurization plant, were postponed today until Sept. 14 in the United States District Court.

The Administration's withholding of fuel oil from the milk firm is based upon the company's refusal to convert to some fuel other than oil on the grounds that the costs of conversion are prohibitive.

Although the court order restraining the PAW from halting deliveries of oil to the company expires tonight, representatives of the Administration said deliveries would be continued through the date of the new court session. Government officials said today they had not had time to prepare their case.

Heads Commission

Senator Richard I. Furbush (R) of Waltham, was appointed by Senator Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate, to the recess commission established by the 1943 Legislature to study the administration of the Old Age Assistance Law. Representative Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House, appointed Representatives Nathaniel Tilden (R) of Scituate, Clifford R. Cusson (R) of Haverhill, and John Padgett (D) of Boston, to the same commission. Senator Furbush will be chairman of the commission.

'Substandard' Laundry Pay Due for Lift

Wages so low that they are substandard are now coming in for adjustments through the New England War Labor Board, it was indicated today in the Board's announcement of relief for laundry workers.

In general the Board feels that wages in the higher brackets are high enough for the present, and that the thing to do now is to help out workers at the bottom of the wage scale who are having the worst struggle with the rise in the cost of living.

Power to correct substandard wages is specifically given the WLB under the rulings governing wage stabilization.

When the Board opened the door to raising of wages in the laundry industry, which it feels have been significantly low, it took its longest step toward boosting wages it regards as substandard. Previously it had made a similar move only in the lumber industry and then to a limited extent. As a rule the Board has confined its interest in substandard cases to individual companies.

Can't Initiate Raises

The Board, however, cannot initiate wage raises of itself. It can only approve. Even if the Board adopts a policy on raises in an industry, proposed increases must be brought before it in individual cases. Requests for advances must be made by employers or by employers and unions, which must then have Board approval.

The only exception to the necessity of the Board putting on its O. K. is to be found where wages are below 40 cents an hour. Rates can be raised to 40 cents in any industry without reference to the WLB.

In the critical labor situation in the laundry industry, the Board hopes that wage raises will help laundries to obtain much needed workers or to hold those they now have. Raises must be proved to be necessary in each instance to gain the endorsement of the Board.

If a laundry then seeks to raise its prices to the public because of a raise it has given its employees, the laundry must ask and receive the consent of the Director of Economic Stabilization. Fred M. Vinson, at Washington. Substantial possibility of approval of price increases is anticipated by many.

Chelsea Concerns Helped

A start on lifting laundry wages has just been made by the New England Board in the case of two laundries in Chelsea, the Beacon Laundry Service, Inc., and the Beacon Wipers Supply Company. Their 143 employees were granted increases of from 4 to 10 cents an hour. Women wipers were raised from 38 cents to 42 cents an hour, press men from 44 to 50 cents, laundry pullers, extractors and dryers from 50 to 55 cents, washmen from 58 to 65 cents, and truckmen from 58 to 65 cents.

Of the 143, 99 were women who were receiving less than 50 cents and the remainder were men under 56 cents. The increases were made on the basis of an arbitration award.

A general policy of wage increases has been proposed by the Connecticut Laundries Association, which the Regional War Labor Board will probably act on next week. Massachusetts and Rhode Island laundries are also reported to be considering action. The WLB may send a representative to Portland, Maine, to explain the situation, as misunderstanding has developed there.

Besides Portland the other critical centers in this area are Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport.

Norwich Army Trainees Come From Industries

War Activities in New England

Pointing to the Army-induced spread of higher education over more sections of the population, as a benefit of wartime, President John M. Thomas of Norwich University today disclosed that in the 100 members of the Army's freshman class, "there is not a minister's son or lawyer's son, and only one teacher's son."

"In the old days, the three professions furnished the majority of college students."

The 100 are 17-year-olds pursuing college studies at government expense, under the Army's Specialized Training Reserves program, prior to their induction into service.

Massachusetts, with 64, contributed most of the all-New England class, at Northfield, Vt., the first campus in New England to receive this type of program.

Arsenal Expands

Watertown Arsenal this week disclosed that it is now producing mobile carriages for the 240 mm. gun, one of the largest on any front.

'Sub' Chaser

A submarine chaser will be launched at the George Lawley & Son Corporation shipyard, Neponset, tomorrow. Mrs. Lewis E. Chittum of Cambridge, wife of an officer formerly stationed in the Navy's office of cost inspection at the yard, will sponsor the craft.

New Barge

The 196-foot barge White Ash slid down the ways into the Kennebec River at the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation yard, South Gardiner, Maine, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clinton A. Clauson of Waterville, wife of the Maine Collector of Internal Revenue, sponsored the vessel.

The barge was the first vessel built in that section of the Kennebec Valley since World War I.

Army 'Stat' Class

Another class of the Army Air Forces' Statistical School at Harvard University graduated this morning with a review on Soldiers Field.

Cargo Vessels

Three of six dry cargo vessels to be transferred to the Dutch, Greek, and Chinese Governments on a charter basis for the duration will be delivered at Portland.

To be built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard, the three Liberty Ships are the William Dewitt Hyde, the William H. Todd, and the Tobias Lear.

AMGOT Training

Army officers in this area are being encouraged to volunteer for training for duty with military governments of occupied territory under an expanded system effective Sept. 1, it was disclosed this week at Camp Edwards.

At least 150 officers a month

will begin training in civilian colleges and universities under courses ranging from one to four months, such as at the University of Virginia, where many members of AMGOT, the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory, received training. It was explained.

Officers up through the rank of major are being made available by their commanders in various installations through selection or volunteering. To help obtain the minimum of 150 a month, the War Department has set the following quota for commanding generals: Army Service Forces, 75; Army Ground Forces, including Second and Third Armies, 25; Air Forces, 25; Eastern Defense Command, 5; Western Defense Command, 5; Caribbean Defense Command, 5; and Hawaiian Department, 5.

Qualified officers may apply through their headquarters for consideration by the Provost Marshal General for acceptance.

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Today's biggest fountain pen and pencil value! Designed for greatest writing ease. A guarantee with every pen... a handsome set in an attractive gift box.

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But now—WITH HARRISON WINDOW CONDITIONING they have found that they heat their homes with as much as 30% less fuel, are more comfortable; appreciate the wonderful convenience of Permanent Combination Windows.

These never-to-be-removed Combination Windows are easily washed... add beauty to your home... take only seconds to change, and it's all done from the inside. Dipped in Du Pont Primer. Glazed with Libby-Owens-Ford clean, clear vision glass. Let us demonstrate our NO DRAFT VENTILATION.

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NEW ENGLAND WINDOW CONDITIONING COMPANY
PIONEERS IN WINDOW CONDITIONING
Burlington and Elm Sts., Burlington, Vt. Wm. F. Weston, Inc.

ANNOUNCING RESTORATION of BUS SERVICE Aug. 21

Latest order of the Office of Defense Transportation, enables us to restore to our patrons, the 20% Bus Service curtailment that was put into effect May 25th last.

★ ★ ★

Trips cancelled at that time will be restored. Extra sections can be run to relieve rush hour, or seasonal traffic peaks.

★ ★ ★

This welcome expansion of service should relieve to some extent the inconveniences and overcrowding you have so patiently endured during the past three months.

The following trips will be restored effective August 21st

FROM BOSTON TO PROVIDENCE

Daily, via Wrentham
11:35 A.M., 7:35 P.M.

Additional Daily Trips

Via Express Highway
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U. S. Navy Seizes Isles Off Italy

Continued from Page 1

miles northwest of Messina in Sicily.

British warships teamed with air power in the hammer blows to disrupt Italy's rail system—a key of Italian defense—by pumping tons of shells into Scales, on the west coast of the Calabrian Peninsula.

Wave upon wave of heavy British and American bombers concentrating upon Foggia struck industrial and communications areas in saturation raids typical of attacks that wrecked every important target in Sicily.

United States Liberators from the Middle East joined in the day-and-night attacks on the city, 160 miles southeast of Rome.

Medium bombers blasted at Sapi and Salerno, south of Naples, covering railroad yards with interlacing patterns of bombs, and fighter-bombers went after the important communications point at Catanzaro, on the sole of Italy's boot.

They shot down five more Axis fighters, and destruction of still another during the night brought the Allied bag for the period to 40.

Seventeen Allied planes were lost during all activities.

Lipari and Stromboli may serve as important steppingstones toward the Italian boot. Control of the islands deprives the Axis of their use as observation points of Allied air and sea movement.

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King's Congratulations On Victory in Sicily

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 20

After congratulating the forces which won the Sicilian victory, King George VI yesterday sent his congratulations to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who also is Defense Minister, for those who planned and organized the campaign.

Mr. Churchill replied with thanks and expressed the determination of all "to undertake with all possible energy whatever further tasks may lie ahead."

The islands apparently have no facilities for shipping except the smallest kind, however, and there is no evidence that air fields have been built upon them. Lipari has 8,000 population, Stromboli 1,800.

There apparently was no resistance from the Italian garrison, which had been cut off from any large volume of supplies by Allied air and sea power.

British cruisers and destroyers steaming up the west coast of the Calabrian Peninsula on the night of Aug. 17 bombarded Scales, some 26 miles south of Cape Palinuro where the railway runs close to the sea.

"Naval activity continues on both coasts of the Calabrian Peninsula and on the eastern shore of the Straits of Messina," the naval communiqué added.

Russia:

Soviet Twin Drive

Runs Into Obstacles

Difficult going in terrain naturally lending itself to defense was reported slowing down the Red Army as it pressed twin drives on the Nazi bastions of Bryansk and Kharkov.

Front-line dispatches to the Soviet Army organ Red Star reported the Russian troops on the central front were encountering "considerable difficulties and enormous strain" as they battled their way through forests and swamps and across numerous small rivers toward Bryansk.

The nature of the country, dispatches said, offered many advantages to Nazi defenders.

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Springfield, Mass.

On the Kharkov front in the Ukraine, some 240 miles south of Bryansk, Russian troops were said to be encountering stiff resistance in attempts to overcome German defenses based on hills forming a natural line around the city.

Action in this sector was sharpening in the face of mounting German counterattacks, while the Red Army Air Force pounded heavily at bases in the enemy rear in an endeavor to disrupt supply routes.

A fierce battle was reported in one area of the front east of Bryansk where Soviet troops were said to have attacked enemy positions based on four villages. The terrain was such, front-line dispatches said, that neither side was able to use tanks and infantrymen slugged it out at close quarters.

Fresh German battalions were hurled repeatedly into the fray but were unable to hold off the charge of Red Army, which methodically cleared one village after the other and threw the Nazis back to a new line, the Russians said.

The German Air Force, meanwhile, was reported striking repeatedly but unsuccessfully at Soviet communication lines. From dawn to dusk, the Russians said, German bombers accompanied by fighters made thrust after thrust only to be repelled by Soviet fighters.

Russian Stormoviks retaliated with a continuous bombardment of German positions at Bryansk and further west.

Continued:

Nazi Air Bases

Targets of Allies

Fast British Mosquito bombers again attacked targets in Berlin while fighters struck at airfields and railway targets on the continent, it was announced today.

Night raids followed blows by Allied planes, including American Flying Fortresses, at four of Germany's most important air bases in Holland and France on Aug. 19. A joint British-American communiqué disclosed 50 enemy aircraft were shot down Aug. 19.

Intruders at night attacked railway and airfield targets in France and Belgium.

Vlissingen (Flushing) and Gilze-Rijen in Holland were battered by American Flying Fortresses in the afternoon and 34 enemy fighters were shot down by the big bombers and their escorts of United States and Allied Thunderbolts and Spitfires, the communiqué said.

The Fortresses accounted for 16 enemy fighters and their escorts knocked down 18, the bulletin declared. Good bombing results were reported on both targets.

Four bombers and two fighters were lost in these raids, but the pilot of one was saved.

Gilze-Rijen is an important operational base in a strong German fighter-plane belt, while Vlissingen is a big base used for German transport aircraft and for housing fighter planes protecting German coastal shipping. Both are on the

more and more territory belonging to other states, with the result that today Bulgaria is considered a treacherous foe by Yugoslavia, and particularly by Greece.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the stories of terrorist methods by which the Greeks in Eastern Thrace have been either killed, driven out, or made to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water for their new temporary conquerors.

Yet the Bulgarian press, especially the papers Dnes and Slovo, continue indignantly to reject all accusations against Bulgaria on this score.

Bulgaria was faced with a difficult decision when the war broke out. On one hand it would have found it extremely difficult to oppose Germany, but in fact co-operated closely with it for a number of years previously, since it was hoped Germany that Bulgaria hoped to satisfy its dreams of a greater Bulgaria in the Balkans.

On the other hand the Bulgarian Government was compelled to take account of the popular pro-Russian feelings which, together with the general desire to keep out of the war, might have had serious consequences had there been an attempt to send Bulgarian troops to fight anywhere outside the Balkans.

Several Facts Ignored

This, however, doesn't tell the whole story.

After all has been said in extenuation of Bulgaria's difficulties, it is undeniable that 1941 marked the third occasion within a generation when that country has deliberately pursued an aggressive policy, regardless of undertakings solemnly entered into with its neighbors.

In 1913 and 1915, and again in 1941, Bulgaria attacked its allies so as to vindicate claims as unbelievable as that to the ownership of Salonika.

Thirty years ago in 1913, for example, King Ferdinand is reported reliably to have stated when visiting Salonika, "Salonika means to the Bulgars what Mecca means to the Moslems."

Bulgaria which in December, 1937, signed a pact of friendship with Yugoslavia and later signed voluntarily the Treaty of Salonika pledging itself not to take aggressive measures against its neighbors in the past two years.

Bulgaria by today has occupied the whole of eastern and western Macedonia extending to the Vardar River except the 12½-mile zone around Salonika. Bulgarian troops have taken over control as far as the Albanian frontier, and they are busy constructing fortifications along the Albanian frontier facing westward, and the strategic road from Varna on the Black Sea to Durazzo on the Adriatic.

Terroristic Methods

It is this aggressive Greater Bulgaria policy which has led the King and Cabinet in Sofia to accept every German offer to occupy

Strong Protests Faced

Premier Bogdan Filoff probably would like to see German influence in Bulgaria considerably reduced and to do more to satisfy popular demands for demobilization, as well as water down some anti-Jewish legislation, since this has raised strong protests in the Sorbanje.

But nothing has resulted except violent quarrels within the Bulgarian Cabinet where Peter Grabovski, Minister of the Interior, and Nikola Zahariev, Minister of Commerce, are the strongest supporters of Germany, through whose help each hopes sooner or later to oust Mr. Filoff from the Premiership.

Behind the Government, dominating it and simultaneously watching for indications on the international front which will better guide his opportunistic footsteps, stands King Boris.

True to his Coburg ancestry, the King has continuously followed the pro-German line, ignoring Bulgaria's position and duties as a Balkan state. For years it was cus-

linary talk of Boris' "democratic outlook" merely because so little was known about him.

Anglo-Americans seemed to have felt that democracy and his predilection for engine driving had much in common. King Boris, however, continued King Ferdinand's fox game for which the Bulgarian people will again have to pay heavily.

Account of Conditions

The recent return of ex-Premier George Kiossevanoff from Switzerland to Sofia enabled King Boris and the Cabinet to get a first-hand account of the general European situation. Reports indicate that it was a gloomy picture of Axis prospects which he painted.

Earlier reports suggested that Mr. Kiossevanoff might succeed Mr. Filoff in the Premiership, and this was used to indicate that Bulgaria was turning democratic and could therefore expect easier terms from the United Nations.

This explains the rumor of Mr. Kiossevanoff as a strong, independent figure, whereas actually he has long been a stooge for King Boris. He acted thus during his diplomatic post at Belgrade, and it was King Boris who sent him to Bern where he could be a faithful weathervane of air currents in the international sphere. Mr. Kiossevanoff is expected soon to return to Switzerland to continue the same functions.

The Brothers Mushanoff

As for genuine democratic opposition in Bulgaria today this is mainly associated with the names of the brothers Stoicho and Nicholas Mushanoff—respectively President of the Assembly and former Premier—who continue to protest periodically in the Sorbanje on certain measures such as anti-Jewish legislation.

But their influence, strong though it may be among the peasants, isn't momentarily effective with the Government, though undoubtedly it is hoped that their tradition of liberalism may later serve to appease the United Nations.

Bulgaria, conscious of the hatred which its aggressive nationalism has kindled among neighboring states, and fearful of the U. S. S. R., looks apprehensively to the next few months when the Balkans will become a battlefield once more.

627 Miner-Soldiers

Taken From Ranks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission said Aug. 18 that 627 former miners have been released from active military duty by the War Department to return to their work, in an effort to break a serious manpower shortage in copper, zinc and molybdenum mines.

The soldiers are the first lot of 4,500 former miners whose release was authorized by the War Department.

WMC said only men with previous mining experience or those with necessary physical qualifications are being considered for release from military duties. They leave the service on a voluntary basis to become members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, a status they will keep so long as they remain in non-ferrous mining employment or until recalled to duty by the Army.

The miner-soldiers who volunteer are sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, where they are referred to employers' hiring representatives.

Meeting in Sicily



Associated Press

Good Neighbors Already

Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., talks with an elderly Sicilian peasant during the United States Army's sweep across Northern Sicily toward Messina.

the afternoon and 34 enemy fighters were shot down by the big bombers and their escorts of United States and Allied Thunderbolts and Spitfires, the communiqué said.

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Patrick Murphy, Mgr.

The Result of True Warfare

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MANY QUARTERS of the globe men are fighting to preserve a world where home and family are regarded as sacred. What are we doing to uphold them? Are we improving and enlarging our sense of home and elevating our concept of man? Or are we relaxing our vigilance and yielding, here a little and there a little, to the dissipating influence of wartime pressure?

Moses gave the children of Israel some advice along these lines which is appropriate and timely for us. In Deuteronomy (Chapter 5 to 8) we read that he reminded them of the Commandments which God had given them, indicating that obedience to these would insure prosperity and victory over their enemies; and he warned them that if they forgot the Lord, they would perish even as had other ungodly races. This was distinctly a warning that he delivered; a message designed to strengthen their morale. Their ensuing history presents repeated evidence that right thinking and honest living among the people are reflected in orderly and successful national life, and that when they forget the Commandments, or willfully turn away from them, the military, political, and economic life of the nation deteriorates.

Joseph was an attractive, influential young man in Egypt when temptation assailed him (Genesis 39). It was his sense of honor and his fidelity, not to a person, but to God, that protected him from yielding to the blandishments of evil. Even though his innocence was rewarded with imprisonment he did not waver, and his prison record reads (Genesis 39:21), "But the Lord was with Joseph, and shewed him mercy, and gave him favour in the sight of the keeper of the prison." His integrity and inspiration soon lifted him out of bondage, and in later years enabled him to serve his people very effectively.

Samson, also, was in a position of authority, but was not alert enough to withstand the subtleties of evil. Allowing himself to be put to sleep by repeated suggestion (Judges 16), "he wist not that the Lord was departed from him." Shorn of his strength, he, too, passed through a prison experience. The lesson, however, was not sufficient to exalt him. Though his physical strength returned, his vision did not, and his final retribution on his enemies was accompanied by his own destruction.

How well are we keeping the Commandments? Each one is an example to someone else, though he may not be aware of it. Each individual should be an example of integrity to his community. In her illuminating chapter on the Apocalypse in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, writing of

the great red dragon described in Revelation (12:3), says (p. 563): "This dragon stands for the sum total of human error. The ten horns of the dragon typify the belief that matter has power of its own, and that by means of an evil mind in matter the Ten Commandments can be broken." A few pages farther on (p. 568) she says, "The twelfth chapter of the Apocalypse typifies the divine method of warfare in Science, and the glorious results of this warfare."

An individual engulfed in the welter of personal woes and maladjustments is lifted above self-pity and personal condemnation by extending the scope of his mental activity to include the world. His sense of proportion improves, and he sees his own problem as incidental. It becomes less intimately his as he learns to view all evil as a belief in a power apart from God. No longer fighting alone, he begins to co-operate willingly with all who love God, with those whose conscious efforts are to be and do good.

Similarly, one who has thought of his own wrongdoing as personal and unimportant is healed and lifted up by gaining a clearer vision of his obligation to society. His problem, too, becomes impersonalized as he understands that every right thought or move he makes helps to lighten the world's load by that much.

Our warfare, then, is with the dragon, with evil in all its forms, and we are fighting on the side of Truth or fighting against it as we keep or break the Commandments. Our battle song may well be these stirring lines from a familiar hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 296):

"Rouse ye, rouse ye, face the foe.
Rise to conquer death and sin;
On with Christ to victory go,
O side with God, and win!"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

Resultatet av sann krigföring

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristian Vetenskap

PÅ MÅNGA HÅLL på jordklotet strida nu män för att bevara en värld, där hem och familj betraktas såsom okränkbara. Vad göra vi för att stödja dem? Förbättra och vidga vi vår uppfattning om hem, och uppfylla vi vårt begrepp om människan? Eller släppa vi av på vår vaksamhet och geiva efter en liten smula här och där för krigstidens disträrande inflytande?

Moses gav Israels barn ett råd i detta avseende, vilket är tillämpligt på oss nu för tiden. I Femte Moseboken (Kap. 5 till 8) läsa vi, att han erinrade dem om de bud, Gud hade givit dem, och antydde, att lydighet för dessa bud skulle tillförsäkra dem framgång och seger över deras fiender, och han varnade dem, att om de glömde Herren, skulle de förgås, liksom andra ogudaktiga folkslag hade gjort. Det var en tydlig varning, han uttalade, ett budskap, avsett att skärpa deras mod. Deras historia lämnar i fortsättningen upprepade bevis på att rätt tänkande och ett ärligt levnadssätt hos ett folk återspeglas i en ordnad och framgångsrik tillvaro för nationen, och att när de glömma bort budorden eller egenvilligt vända sig bort ifrån dem, försämras nationens militära, politiska och ekonomiska livsvillkor.

Josef var en tilldragande och inflytelserik man i Egypten, när frestelsen angrep honom (1 Mos. 39). Det var hans heder, ära och hans trohet, icke mot någon person utan mot Gud, som skyddade honom från att giva efter för det ondas lockelser. Ehuru hans oskuld löndes med fängelse, vacklade han icke, och hans fängelserapport lyder (1 Mos. 39:21): "Men Herren var med Josef och förskärfade honom ynnest och lät honom finna nåd hos föreståndaren för fängelset." Hans rättfärdighet och inspiration befridde honom snart ur fängelsskapen och förhjälpade honom längre fram till att på ett mycket verkligt sätt tjäna sitt folk.

Simson innehade också en ställning, som gav honom makt och myndighet, men han var icke tillräckligt vaksam att motstå det ondas list. Han lät sig insövas genom upprepade suggestioner (Dom. 16), och "han visste icke, att Herren hade vikit ifrån honom." Han förlorade sin styrka och fick, även han, erfarenhet av fängelse. Läxan var dock icke tillräcklig för att höja honom. Ehuru hans fysiska kraft återkom, var detta icke fallet med hans syn, och när han slutligen vederhållde sina fiender, åtföljdes detta av hans egen undergång.

Huru noggrant hålla vi budorden? Var och en står såsom ett exempel för någon annan, ehuru han kanske icke vet om det. Varje individ borde vara ett exempel på rättfärdighet för det samhälle, där han lever. I det upplysande kapitlet om Johannes' uppenbarelse i Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skrifterna) där Mary Baker Eddy skriver om den stora röda draken, som beskrives i Uppenbarelseboken (12:3), säger hon (sid. 563): "Denna drake motsvarar totalsumman av mänsklig villfarelse. Drakens to horn symboliserar föreställningen, att materien har makt av sig själv, och att genom en ond häg i materien de to buden kunna brytas." Några sidor längre fram (sid. 568) säger hon: "Uppenbarelsebokens tolvte kapitel framställer den gudomliga stridemetoden i Vetenskapen och de härliga resultaten av denna strid."

En individ, som är uppslukad av ett vägsval av personliga bedrävelser och svårigheter, lyftes över självmedlidande och självförödelse genom att vidga sfären för sin mentala verksamhet till att omfatta världen. Hans sinne för proportioner förkovras, och han ser sitt eget problem såsom av underordnad betydelse. Det blir i mindre grad hans eget, när han lär sig att betrakta allt som såsom en föreställning om en makt skild från Gud. Han kämpar icke längre ensam utan börjar att villigt samarbeta med dem



THE ANCIENT BRIDGE OF TARR STEPS

TARR STEPS are commonly regarded as Celtic in origin. This may seem curious until one remembers that the district of Exmoor was, on three separate occasions, overrun by Celts. In any case, the Steps date from before the times of recorded history. These massive flagstones, resting on others equally massive embedded in the stream, form a unique foot-bridge crossing the Barle River, five miles above Dulverton, in the county of Somerset.

This primitive foot-bridge possesses, at several removes it must be admitted, something of the fascination of stepping-stones. It lacks, however, the attraction of the hazard provided by stepping-stones differing in size and height and spaced fortuitously in a shallow swift-flowing stream. Stepping-stones always seem to have been deliberately intended for the manly stride, so that the less long-legged have to make up in nimbleness what they lack in inches. But for them there is the added excitement of wondering if they can make it without stepping short at the longest jump and floundering into the hole that experience teaches is sure to lurk beneath the largest stepping-stone. In comparison, it is a tame proceeding to cross even so primitive a bridge as Tarr Steps, rather than bravely to leap from stone to stone.

Some Men With Scythes Led the Way

ON ANY well-regulated farm—and regularity is the outstanding characteristic of any well-managed farm—the approach of the longest day means that the crops of hay become the main consideration. The goodness of the grass, produced by growth, will by then be at its height; after the turn of days the crop will decline in quality.

The horse mower had appeared when I was a boy, but the scythe was still used for cutting many fields. To mow with a scythe meant harder labour than any man would willingly undertake to-day, yet the men of that time did not give them up without protest. They declared (and they were right) that cutting by scythe was cleaner, and that the after-growth was quicker; also, that where the crop lay almost flat the knives of the machine missed the lower half, which remained uncut. On the other hand, it was evident that the machine left the crop more evenly and lightly spread over the field, whereas the scythe swept it into swathes which required shaking out afterwards. The horse mower had its own beauty of rhythm and grace of action, yet sentiment inclines to mowing by scythe as being more interesting and picturesque. Can any act of human labour excel the beauty of poise and sweep when a scythe is being swayed by a practised hand?

The men with scythes led the way in the old English hayfield. They worked in formation, one following the other, each cleaving a lane through the sea of waving grass and leaving it behind in a long billowy swathe. Their actions were precisely alike: an easy sweep from right to left, a graceful poise and movement of the whole body, the limbs in responsive union of action. No doubt they had a pride of their skill, but it would have surprised them to be called perfect artists of their craft.

Those swathes were taken in hand by women wearing granny bonnets tied under the chin, who followed with forks and tossed the new-mown grass in the air, making it separate in the air and fall lightly, well distributed over the ground. Their aim was to bring it all into contact with the sun and air and to leave no space of ground uncovered. This was called *tedding*.

That light carpet of mown grass was then allowed to lie in the sun until the top layer had dried, when over the field stole a subtle fragrance denoting that it was changing to hay. Only by the sun's warm rays could its perfection of sweetness be attained. . . . To ride on a load of hay from the field to the farm was then a proper theme for verse and song. It is doubtful if the luxury can be equalled; that laying oneself flat on its warm responsive bed to breathe its sweetness in. . . . The consciousness of being borne altogether above matters of earth; neither horse nor wagon could be seen; they were below, hidden by the flat bulk of hay.—From "Good Neighbours: Some Recollections of an English Village and Its People. Written down by WALTER ROSE." (Cambridge University Press, England.) By permission to the Macmillan Company, publishers, U. S. A.

Harvest

Before the grapes were lush and sweet;
Before the corn grew fine and tall;
When there was nothing yet to eat,
I thanked the Lord who made it all.

But now my work has found it fine
And I have borne it to my table,
Humbly sitting down to dine
I thank the Lord that I was able.

MARIAN GLEASON

Something About Pieces

EVERY NOW AND THEN, you bunch them all together. The old bills and used envelopes, the shopping-lists and concert programs and corners torn from menus. All the stray scraps of paper you've scribbled stuff on. You come across them anywhere—crumpled in pigeon-holes, in pockets and purses, and stuck between the pages of half-read books; and you bunch them all together, for safety's sake, although you know quite well that only once in a blue moon may a piece of poem be deliberately revived.

That is the difference. Prose can lie supine as cold suet pudding; yet somehow you can manage to pulse back into it. You can pick up a story, left for three years, and with hardly so much as a how-do-you-do experience the most intimate of reunions with the thing. But a verse is different. A verse is no matter of arbitrary commencement, of disciplined process. (The craftsmanship, yes; but that's not what you mean.) It is all compounded of the most nameless and nebulous inside stuff: unpremeditated impulse—quietude and disquietude curiously mingled. It is: with a sudden and flashing validity.

The "preparations," you presume, have been going on like beavers. But out of sight, out of hearing: deep in those impenetrable caverns of consciousness. There may be a sense of interestingly waiting—as you'd hang round a corner if a parade has been rumored. But often the first you know about it all is that sharp, bright thrust of a phrase.

You're standing in a line to buy a ticket for somewhere; you're listening to Bach; or buying mauve gloves. And suddenly, flashingly there the thing is: clean-throwing through every obstruction and obscurity. The amorpheness of a mood is brought to a point—there as a pinhead; filaments of "feelings" are miraculously seized. And, if the circumstances are suitable, you simply go to it—and at the end of ten minutes, or hours, or days (for there's never any telling what time it may take) the thing will be done. And, being done, will cool itself off: will stiffen irreversibly as steel in its shape.

But, if you're standing buying gloves and having to decide if the mauve is too blue, too pink, too chi-chi—if a friend charges up to you in the ticket line, or the fugue re-entangles your strayed attention—then this is what you are apt to find yourself left with. These hurried scribbles on stray scraps of paper. These phrases and stanzas; these orphaned starts. Separated now from the impulse that bred them: deprived of guidance; unwarmed by mood.

Most of them, you know, without palaver, can be thrown out. They're past resuscitating. Things like—

These children,
so gravely, indefatigably at play
beside bright sea,
are wreathed—as participants
in antique rite—
with dignity: are ringed
this day
with the imperishable—something-or-other
of their pretence.

All skies are pledged to violence;
all seas, betrayed, blaze with false—

It's simple enough to see where this (crowded on the back of a torn envelope) was taking itself. All skies are pledged to violence (not a bad line); all seas, betrayed, blaze with false—"flame," probably—that would give an opening for the obvious "game"; but these children, here beneath this sky, beside this sea, go on playing, indestructibly, and so on. And there you are: the instant it can be stated, humdrumly, like that, it is done for as verse. The spark is reduced to analyzable cinders.

There are others you aren't altogether sure about.

Half of it is never told,
quarter of it never sung:
it is over words when old,
it is short of words when young.
It is everywhere and yet
where can it be said to—

It's always possible that singy stuff like this will, for no discernible reason, suddenly "go on," lifting itself up by its own bootstraps, catching grace.

There are reaches of delight
never known to those who must
measure miracle of flight
by criterion of dust—

All that kind of thing—scraps by the score—you might as well keep. Although it's only, you know, once in a blue moon that any-

thing will actually happen to them. For the rest, there's really no point in hesitating. Take something like—

Ah fortunate they—
the formula-bred:
who know because told,
go because led;
who happy in halter
of hearsay be,
with maxim their staff,
precept their key—
with never a step
but what does fit
print of a prior
benefit;
never a word
but's first boomed true
by massed choir
of backers in blue

what regions of risk and
ruin and wrath
they do escape
what incandescent aftermath—

You can spend time dithering about this; but the very almostness of the thing constitutes the insurmountable difficulty. The finished part is "set," and prematurely; it needs easing, varying—yet there must be no slackening of the tautness of phrase. And the end, although no more than a notation for an end, has hardened, too. There should, obviously, be another certain-lengthed in-between run. But you can't just manufacture the words. That isn't how a poem is made.

So you throw the thing out with a whole bunch of others. For there is, you have learned, no point in salvaging—in cautiously salting away a "good line" to be used somewhere else. What bodies itself forth from those caverns of consciousness must have its own scrupulous inevitability of expression. You can't ram on to it a second-hand hat. You don't need to. With so illimitable and lasting a source.

DORIS PEEL

The Nature-Loving Chinese

THE CHINESE are among the world's greatest nature lovers, which is not surprising in view of the richness and variety of the fauna and flora with which they are surrounded and the beautiful scenery to be encountered in every part of the country. Only on the flat plains of the Northeast is there any monotony in the prevailing landscape, but even there birds, insects and an abundant vegetation prevail except during the cold winter months.

That this bounteous manifestation of Nature in all its forms, animate and inanimate, is strongly reflected in the art of the people of this part of the world is only what might have been expected. . . .

From the earliest times of which we have any knowledge the people living in the area now known as China have been artists of a very high order.—From "Nature in Chinese Art," by ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY. (New York: John Day.)

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E. F.

for Thinkers

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CP-3

Titanic Clash of Red Army and Wehrmacht—A Report by Cartograph

Nazi 'Blockade' Of U.S. Defied By Argentina

South American nation seeks to regain its lost trade—Political angle is studied.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Were politics or economics responsible for Argentina's sudden decision to defy the Nazi "blockade" of the North Atlantic ports of the United States?

This is a leading question in continental and Allied centers which continue to be interested in the possibilities of an Argentine diplomatic break with the Axis. Nazi agents, also, have been busy probing their news sources to discover how much or how little is the threat to their only link with the New World.

The Argentine explanation for sending their merchantmen back into a part of the war zone contains no suggestion of a political reason. In reconsidering the question of Argentine vessels calling at North Atlantic ports of the United States, the Ramirez Government stated that, by only proceeding as far as New Orleans, considerable inconvenience had been caused to Argentina's export trade, part of which had even been lost, it was admitted. This loss had been brought about by the high railway freight charges from New Orleans to the consuming markets, principally New York, and to the double handling involved.

Surprise Moves
The surprise decision by Argentina's military Government followed another surprise move—the seizure of three French steamships laid up in the Plate River since the Franco-German armistice. And a still further surprise was the reason given for the Argentine action. It was that the country was complying with the Pan-American agreements of Rio de Janeiro.

The trio will be incorporated in the state merchant fleet, which now totals more than 150,000 tons acquired from Axis-controlled ownership. The biggest contribution was something like 80,000 tons from the Italians, though the Argentines have begun to worry about this aspect because of an agreement allowing for return of the ships when peace is restored—which it may be for Italy.

According to Rear Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister, the step was justified by the agreements reached with the American nations, in which the necessity of taking over and placing back into service all carriers had been stressed. It was added that the inter-American economic and financial consultative committee had adopted a plan for placing all laid-up vessels in service. This plan had been subscribed to by the Argentine Government, he said, and that was why the French ships had been taken over.

Further, at the Rio de Janeiro conference, the Argentine said, American governments had been urged to mobilize the laid-up vessels either by expropriation or purchase.

So far, Argentina had adopted for the second course and had been able to purchase the vessels laid up, but, in the case of the French vessels, it had been found impossible to reach an agreement.

While Argentina has been exhibiting a good deal of self-interest in building up its merchant fleet, Chile, hitherto one of the first South American maritime powers, has agreed to dispose of three of its modern motor vessels as a contribution to the easing of the North American and Allied ocean carriage task.

Chilean Ships Sold
The Chilean Congress has approved and President Rios has signed an agreement with Washington representatives for the sale to the United States of the Imperial, Copiapo, and Aconcagua, three motorships of the South American Steamship Company of Valparaiso.

These three Danish-built ships represent the only fast national tonnage available on the Chile-United States run. Each approximates 5,000 tons, with a speed of 14½ knots, which can be increased, it is believed, to 17 knots. In return, Chile will be able to charter United States ships of slower speed and use them on the service between Chile and the United States. The West Coast Republic appears also to have received promises of further aid under Lend-Lease, especially in the way of commercial aircraft.

Valparaiso circles indicated the possibility of the South American Steamship Company's investing part of the sales price in aircraft of this description, but no plans have been revealed. Chileans and Americans agreed that the sale was reached with the greatest amount of good will on both sides and is one of several agreements being made between United States and southern countries as evidence of the greatest understanding developed since all but one of the Latin republics of this Continent broke relations with the Axis.



Lines of War on Eastern Front—Advance and Retreat of the Germans
The story of 26 months of the Russo-German struggle as seen by the Monitor cartographer. The back-and-forth swaying of the battle in the campaigns of 1941, 1942, and 1943 are shown by a system of lines, each identified with its own label. Although the German armies are shown sprawling over thousands of miles of Russian territory, they are in an extremely precarious position as the accompanying article explains.

Sending Mission to U. S. Backs British Pledge to Fight Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has backed his pledge that Britain will fight until Japan is defeated by the dispatch of a British military mission to the United States to plan exclusively for "maximum co-operation with the United States in future operations against Japan."

Composed of Army, Navy and Royal Air Force officers, most of them with experience in the Far East, the mission has been in the United States for several weeks visiting American production centers and conferring with War and Navy Department officials, the British Information Service disclosed.

The fact that the mission is engaged in long-range planning for Allied warfare against Japan does not necessarily mean that an Anglo-American drive against Burma will not be launched this autumn, it is emphasized here.

Churchill Pledge
The British announcement, providing a footnote to the Anglo-American political and military discussions at Quebec, said the mission was instituted following Mr. Churchill's Guild Hall speech June 30 in which the British leader promised that after Hitler had been defeated:

"Every man, every ship, and every airplane in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific will be sent and there maintained in action by the people of the British Commonwealth and Empire in priorities for as many flaming years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit or bite the dust."

While the mission is not concerned with planning major military strategy against Japan, Maj. Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, Royal Engineer officer and mission head, and his staff are delving into the problems of tactics, weapons, supply, communications, and tropical medical services that must be solved in a major campaign against the Japanese.

After several more weeks of conferences with their opposite numbers in the War and Navy Departments here, mission members will move toward the West Coast, visiting production areas en route, after which they will depart for Australia, New Zealand, and the combat theaters of the Pacific. General Lethbridge and his colleagues intend to view the battle against Japan at firsthand to gain

Congress Faces Poser in Dads' Draft

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Congress will either have to cut down on contemplated size of the military forces when it returns in September or approve the draft of fathers.

This was made clear by War Manpower Commission officials today in an announcement that October draft calls are "only a shade under" calls scheduled for September when 312,000 men will be needed to fill quotas in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

Meanwhile, reports from the country fail to show any great rush of men into essential war jobs as a result of War Manpower Commission Paul V. McNutt's recent "work-or-fight" order. Employment-service officials have had a rush of telephone queries as to the effect of the order, but actual transfers have not been numerous, due possibly to the number of congressmen who have announced they would seek modification of the draft-fathers order when Congress returns the middle of September.

October Call Seen
On the basis of October military quotas, WMC officials said it was "statistically certain" that some fathers in "nondeferrable" jobs would have to be taken that month.

The WMC has given fathers in nondeferrable jobs six weeks' notice that they may be drafted in October if they do not get in essential jobs by that time. First fathers and perhaps all to be drafted will be out of the nondeferrable list. If the nondeferrable list grows too small to fill quotas, new occupations may be added from time to time.

Incidentally, a whole book on the social trends of the day could be written out of the War Manpower Commission's decisions as to what occupations are nonessential and hence nondeferrable. In some cases, of course, it was decided that the jobs could be filled by older men or by women; in others that they are not essential to an all-out war economy.

Running down the list, these can be picked out at random:
Some 'Nondeferrables'
Manufacture of alcoholic beverages; amusement machines such as juke boxes, slot machines and pin-ball machines; artists' materials; costume jewelry; musical instruments except for the armed forces; smoking accessories; soft drinks. The only sport in which work-

Baker Not Doughboy, Barker the Go-Boy

By The Associated Press
Philadelphia, Aug. 20

Announcing that there has been some misunderstanding regarding two occupations, Frank L. McNamara, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, today announced: "It's bakers, makers of puns, who are classed as non-deferrable in new draft regulations."

WMC officials said yesterday that in the absence of any curtailment of quotas from the Army and Navy, it could only go ahead with plans to draft pre-Pearl Harbor fathers beginning Oct. 1.

The number of fathers to be called will depend to a large extent on the numbers killed or wounded in overseas service. Some increase in the size of naval units also is indicated in the most recent calls.

11,000,000 Total
Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said recently there would be 2,861,000 in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard by Jan. 1. This, added to the 8,200,000 goal of the Army, would bring the total military force of the United States to more than 11,000,000.

A few pre-Pearl Harbor fathers already are being drafted. These were on an original nondeferrable list published in April with the warning that they must get into essential jobs or run the risk of being drafted. The list was much more limited than that published Aug. 15.

Various proposals for continuing dependency as a cause for draft deferment are taking shape on Capitol Hill. Prospects are that the whole draft policy of the nation will be reviewed thoroughly when Congress comes back next month.

A possible compromise may be that drafted fathers shall not be sent out of the country, to reduce the risk of their not returning to their families after the war.

Allied Leaders Hail Victors
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today received messages of congratulation from King George VI, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, and Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial Staff, for the performance of Allied troops in conquering Sicily.

Replying to King George's hearty congratulations to America and British soldiers for "the magnificent contribution that they have made towards the supreme end of winning the war," General Eisenhower said: "Your Majesty's congratulations will be received by those to whom they are addressed with the liveliest pleasure. They would, I know, wish me to convey to Your Majesty an expression of their gratitude for this gracious message and of their determination to undertake with all possible energy whatever tasks may lie ahead."

Mr. Stimson said: "To you and your men I extend my hearty con-

Russia Curbs Nazi Tide Of Invasion and Terror

Disillusionment of Führer began with Soviet defense-in-depth system—From Nieman-Bug-Pruth in 1940 to Orel in 1943 tide of war on Russian Front swelled to stout resources of a strong people.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The accompanying map will give the reader in a simple form a chronological record of 27 months of the titanic struggle between the Teuton and Slavic forces. However much wealth, arms and manpower the western democracies have poured into this world war, the supreme contest of the war so far has been that in which the Russian land army is gradually defeating and destroying the mighty German Wehrmacht—for it has become clear that until that great engine of war is destroyed, western civilization as we know it cannot survive.

Before 1939 there had not been the remotest idea that Russia could cope with the Wehrmacht alone. It had been assumed that the French land army, co-operating with the Soviet Army and 30 well-equipped Czechoslovak divisions, might be a match for the Prussians. But when at Munich the Western Powers abandoned the Czechoslovakian Army and did not consult Russia, it became evident that Russia might have to meet the main enemy alone.

The manner in which Russia has accomplished this colossal task cannot be adequately conveyed on any map. The accompanying map can show the battle lines at various crucial moments in the campaigns. What it cannot show is the fact that the Russian system has not been merely one of battle front against battle front, but also a defense-in-depth system that reaches from the farthest advance line of the invading force hundreds of miles back to the German frontier.

Hitler's Expectations
When Hitler launched his invasion from the Nieman-Bug-Pruth line at dawn on June 22, 1941, he had clearly no idea of the defense-in-depth that Joseph Stalin had been busily perfecting for 10 years. He had assumed that the weight of his 165 divisions, thrown against an only semi-mobilized Russian force of 75 divisions—not even organized along the frontier—would operate a blitz campaign that would get him to Moscow in six weeks. He had reason to suppose it would be so, for while Germany had a three-to-two advantage in troops, Hitler's European conquests had given him a five-to-two advantage in steel and in war equipment.

What he did not realize was that, by the defense-in-depth system, Russia did not have to have all its armies strung along the frontier. Russians watched the three main lines of advance push on—the Königsberg-Leningrad line in the north, the Warsaw-Moscow line in the center, and the Leningrad-Kiev line in the south. But the three advancing lines never broke through anything, as they had broken through the French at Sedan on May 14, 1940.

In three weeks they had penetrated 250 to 275 miles into the heart of Russia, but the same opposition confronted them at Smolensk and Kharkov as had met them on the front. If anything, it was more formidable because Russia, by the end of the fourth week, had raised its forces to 200 divisions—although about 50 satellite divisions had increased the Nazi forces to 300.

Russians Form 'Pocket'
The Germans thought they had broken through at Bielestok on the way to Minsk, surrounding several hundred thousand Russians. But the surrounded Russians did not surrender. They merely formed a "pocket" to delay the march on Minsk as one of the main elements in the defense-in-depth.

In addition to the endless "hedgehog" defenses that brought every panzer advance in sight of fresh opposition, the Russians left "pockets" of surrounded men, specially trained to disorganize communications behind the lines, and finally to melt away into the vast army of guerrillas operating in the conquered areas. Every Russian, soldier or civilian, had been instructed in his part to play in disorganizing the over-extended German lines.

The result of the defense-in-depth system was that in the first month the rapid advance had to halt for a spell. The panzers could not live on the conquered country, as they did in France. They had to wait for supplies from Germany.

By July, it had become obvious that the drain on German manpower and equipment caused by over-extended lines and defense-in-depth was bringing the German Wehrmacht to the breaking point. The Germans failed to launch a successful offensive. The Russians had reserves to launch the summer counteroffensive, which swept through Orel almost to Bryansk, and farther south to the gates of Kharkov.

Colombia Proposes Conference Of Seven Latin Nations on Peace

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Colombian Foreign Office has proposed that seven Latin American nations consult to determine their "political position" as associates of the United Nations and the extent of their participation at the peace table.

The proposal, which would include Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, was contained in the annual report to Congress by the Ministry of Foreign Relations. As associate nations they have been invited to join the United Nations "in the elaboration of agreements designed to settle wartime

emergency situations and define the multiple problems to be met after the war."

The report said that "the Government considers it would be useful to take joint action directed toward defining with the United Nations bases for collaboration and determining at the same time the obligations and rights derived from participation as associate nations."

Urging support for the proposal, the Foreign Office said that post-war problems would be grave for American nations unless they knew exactly what participation they would have in the direction of the future destinies of the world.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Elizabeth Yates McGreal Keeps Her Time Happily in Hand

By Jessie Ash Arnold

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The day had begun at 5 a. m. for Mrs. William McGreal with caring for the chickens, getting breakfast, planning and preparing most of the luncheon menu, and doing household chores. At 8 a. m. she had doffed her apron and with it her domestic duties, and had assumed the role in which she is more widely known, that of Elizabeth Yates, author.

It was now afternoon and she had done four good hours of writing before I got to her with my ungrateful question: "When do you find time to write?" Probably no woman writer exists who has not been asked it at least once a week ever since her first book was published, but Mrs. McGreal smiled tolerantly. She gave the patient answer she always gives—because there is no other, she says: "One does not find time for writing, one makes it." She added that something she read on this very page a few years ago had given her a boost in the matter of making it, too. It was an answer to the question: "How much time have you?" The reply was "From now on," and it does wonders when many duties seem to clamor for attention all at once, she says.

Ice House "Office"

In addition to making time for her writing, Mrs. McGreal (or Elizabeth Yates, if you'd rather) has made a place for it in a well-weathered but not unattractive old ice house. This "office" is just a stone's throw from the house, but it is dedicated exclusively to her literary work and she writes there undisturbed.

Her afternoons are usually devoted to the garden, although on one afternoon a week she serves as a plane-spotter and she also knits in her spare time. She works at her writing five days a week, reserving Saturdays for her home. This means doing a thorough cleaning in the morning and cooking in the afternoon. She keeps a slate in the kitchen on which she lists her duties for the day and rarely goes to bed that they are not all crossed off.

Her husband declares she is a gardener at heart and will never be satisfied until she has all of the 67 acres which comprise their estate, "Shieling," in Peterborough, N. H., really working. At present "Shieling's" fruits are a goodly lot of

vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, cordwood, some brook trout, and a warm welcome for friends at the 125-year-old house. . . the house with patterns on the wall, from which her most recent book takes its title.

Next to writing, says her husband, there is nothing she enjoys more than working in the woods, adding with a distinct note of pride, "She can tote as heavy a load or keep the other end of a two-man saw moving as long as most men." One may also detect a note of pride and appreciation in his comments on her cooking, even of her clever ways of using up leftovers for which all husbands have not a similar appreciation. But he has learned from experience, he says, that if she is doubtful of the result, her overzealous praise of the dish in advance gives inadvertent warning.

Churning With Dickens

It is nothing new to her to combine literary and domestic pursuits. As a child, she spent her winters in the city and her summer months on her father's large farm south of Buffalo, N. Y., which was her birthplace. There was a large family and each of the children had certain duties. Hers, on the farm, was churning the butter, several pounds a week. Fortunately, the barrel churn in her little dairy could be worked with one hand, for she read all of Dickens one summer holding her book in one hand and manipulating the churn with the other. In school, as winner of a bread-making contest, she was awarded a three-volume set of Les Misérables.

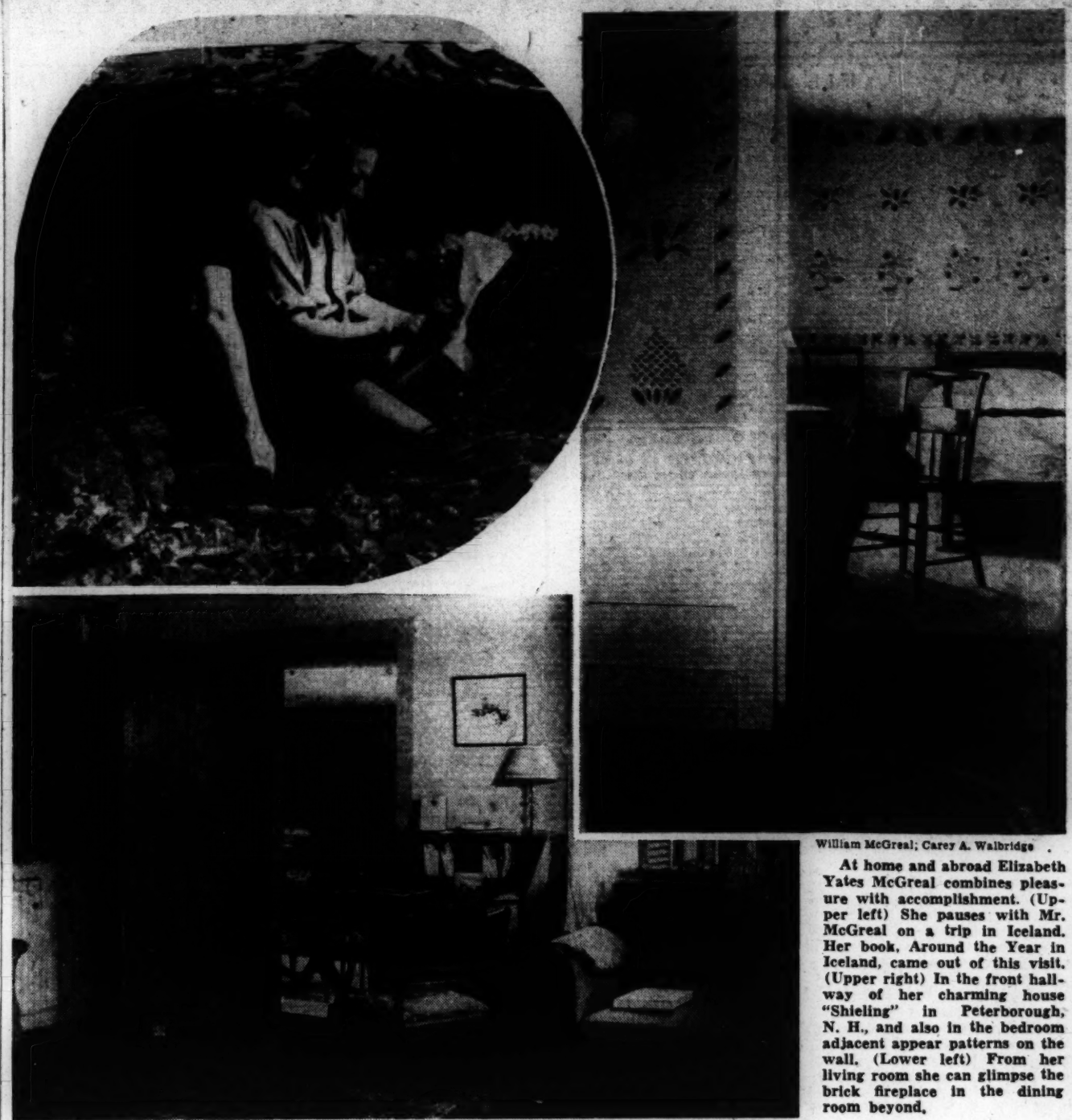
With literature thus linked to bread and butter for her, when she had finished school, she was reasonably sure she wanted to write and had a variety of odd jobs in New York, magazine work and book reviewing, which led in that direction.

After her marriage, in 1929, to Mr. McGreal, whose business was then in London, they lived abroad for 10 years. She took to heart the practical advice given her early in her career: "Write on something you know more about than anybody else." Her first book, *High Holiday*, published in England in 1938, had its setting in the Alps, where she and her husband had spent much time. Then came *Gathered Grace*, a life of George MacDonald and a selection of his poems, published there the same year. There followed *Hans and Frieda* in Switzerland and *Climbing Higher*, both published in England in 1939, the latter, published also in New York the following year under the title, *Quest in the Northland*. Her books since then have been *Around the Year in Iceland*, *Haven for the Brave*, *Under the Little Fir*, and *Patterns on the Wall*.

Edith Cornish Work

She has also edited two books by Enys Tregarthen, a Cornish writer, a trunkful of whose manuscripts were discovered while she was in England.

Mountain Born, a new book of her own, which is being published by Coward-McCann, Inc., and will be out in September, is a response to a request for a story with all of the elements of country living which give it universal application. She chose sheep as the most appealing and unchanging symbol of country life from the time of the Psalmist, David. In it she has endeavored to show the essential unities of all peoples. She means it to measure up to the yardstick of her philosophy, which her husband says is usefulness—"beginning with home, reaching out into the community and, through her writing, broadening into an ever-wider field."



William McGreal; Carey A. Walbridge

At home and abroad Elizabeth Yates McGreal combines pleasure with accomplishment. (Upper left) She pauses with Mr. McGreal on a trip in Iceland. Her book, *Around the Year in Iceland*, came out of this visit. (Upper right) In the front hall-way of her charming house "Shieling" in Peterborough, N. H., and also in the bedroom adjacent appear patterns on the wall. (Lower left) From her living room she can glimpse the brick fireplace in the dining room beyond.

Colorful Tomatoes Give Zip and Joy to Summer Menus

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Garden vines are heavy with brilliant, ripening tomatoes—road stands are laden with them glistening in the sun.

Peeled or sliced tomatoes lose some of their food value if you let them stand uncovered in the summer heat, but you get all or most of it if you keep them cold, covered, and serve promptly.

Chilled tomatoes, served plain or with a dressing of salt, pepper, sugar, and vinegar, are a familiar dish.

Whole, cored, and stuffed with any filling you choose, they are a new treat each time they're served. For a hearty stuffing, use cottage cheese with chopped chives or onion or chopped peanuts; left-over fish, chicken or meat combined with bread crumbs, spaghetti, or potato. Or use a spare tablespoon of that precious Cheddar cheese, grated, and sprinkled on the top of a whole tomato. Slip the whole thing under the broiler until the cheese melts and runs down the sides of the tomato in delicious chewy streaks.

On a hot day, try a fresh tomato juice cocktail as a "litter-upper" for your spirits and your ration book. Use ripe, red tomatoes; wash them; chop and force through a fine sieve. Give zip to the extracted juice by adding a few slices of

onion, a dash of your favorite herb or a green spring onion straight from the garden. Basil, thyme, or marjoram go especially well. Let stand in the refrigerator until the flavors are blended.

Baked, fried, or broiled, the red beauties come to the table in many interesting guises. Fried tomatoes on toast, rice or spaghetti are first-rate, especially with tomato gravy. For the gravy, brown flour in drippings left after tomatoes are fried, and add hot water or milk.

Baked Tomatoes and Onions

18 small onions
3½ cups stewed fresh tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ cup bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Peel onions and drop into boiling water; parboil 20 minutes. Drain; combine tomatoes, salt, pepper and sugar and turn into casserole. Place onions in center. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake uncovered in a slow oven (325° F.) about 20 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Broiled Tomatoes

6 tomatoes
Salt and pepper
¼ cup butter or margarine, melted
½ cup soft bread crumbs
Thyme

Cut firm, round tomatoes into half and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Broil under medium heat

about 8 minutes, or until tender. Sprinkle with melted fat, pile crumbs on top and sprinkle with thyme, sprinkle with more fat and return to oven. Broil about 2 minutes longer, until crumbs are brown. Serves 6.

Stewed Tomatoes and Celery

1 pound tomatoes
1 cup cut celery
1 cup cut okra
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Peel tomatoes and cook, with remaining ingredients, 15 minutes or until other vegetables are tender. Serves 4 to 6.

Baked Tomatoes

6 tomatoes
¼ cup chopped green pepper
¼ cup cooked corn
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
6 tablespoons dry bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Cut tops from tomatoes and remove pulp, leaving a shell ¼ inch thick. Cover green pepper with boiling water and let stand 5 minutes. Drain. Mix tomato pulp, green pepper, corn and seasonings and fill tomato shells. Cover each with crumbs. Dot with butter or margarine and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 25 minutes. Serves 6. Variation: Add thin slices of

frankfurters or crisp ham or bacon to corn and use in filling.

Stuffed Tomatoes With Spinach

6 firm tomatoes
2 cups cooked spinach
1 tablespoon melted butter or margarine
½ teaspoon salt
¼ onion minced
2 hard cooked eggs, sliced
Cheese sauce, if desired

Wash tomatoes, cut off tops and scoop out centers. Combine spinach, butter or margarine, salt and onion and pack in tomato shells. Place in greased casserole and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) about 20 minutes. Remove from oven. Garnish each tomato with sliced hard cooked egg. Serve with or without cheese sauce. Serves 6.

Tomato Fritters

1 cup sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten
½ cup milk
1 tablespoon butter or margarine, melted
6 firm medium tomatoes, chilled

Sift dry ingredients, add beaten egg. Stir milk in gradually. Add melted butter and beat mixture vigorously. Cut tomatoes into thick slices and dip into the batter. Fry in hot fat until browned. Serve with crisp bacon. Serves 6 to 8.

Rigid War Economy Stirs Political Unrest in Canada

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Any student of Canadian history can see by recent unmistakable signs that his country has entered a new period of deep political and economic change, the most profound since it was established in 1867.

In a general way, the influence of the war and world events has been accepted by the Canadian people. They have agreed that things are changing. But it is only in the last few weeks that, in terms of practical politics, these changes have manifested themselves in a fashion which the ordinary man can grasp.

In Ontario, the rise of a socialist party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has so split the popular vote that a minority Conservative Government is taking office, at the mercy of a majority in the Legislature and so insecure that another election cannot be far off.

Four By-Elections

In four Federal by-elections, the long-lived Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has been defeated—in the West by two C. C. F. candidates, in Quebec by a Labor-Progressive and the candidate of the ultranationalist and anti-English Bloc Populaire. Coming after the rout of the Liberal Party in Ontario, these by-elections, testing opinion in liberal Quebec and the prairies, can mean only that the King Government may be in a serious position as it faces an election, probably next year.

But if the liberal position has slumped, no party has become strong enough up to now to claim any chance of carrying the country within 12 months. The C. C. F. has no such hope. The Progressive-Conservative Party did not venture to nominate candidates in the four Federal by-elections, actually lost a large popular vote in the Ontario election compared with its total vote in the previous election, has been unable to get a majority in its traditional stronghold, and shows no strength in Quebec.

This, to anyone who understands the natural divisions of Canadian politics, brings about a confused situation. As the sober Winnipeg Free Press, the Government's most loyal supporter and spokesman of Canadian liberalism, says: "Only the one fact is clear; that the strain of the war has brought to the surface the increasing discontent of the people under circumstances the like of which Canada has never experienced before."

Economic Pressure

This content is primarily economic. The present upsurge in political revolt and the chaotic result of the recent polls, are largely the result of economic pressures which arise out of Canada's huge war effort. The strain of this effort is beginning to tell.

Income taxes far higher than any the United States has had to face, rationing, the freezing of wages, and the compulsory transfer of labor have not reduced the Canadian people's will to victory, but they have convinced many of them that the job of winning the war is being bungled—that it could be done more efficiently with less confusion.

Thus Mr. King's Government faces a great decision—whether to go ahead on the hard path it

has chosen or whether to relax its economic policies to conciliate discontent, to try to give conditions at least the appearance of greater ease. By going ahead now with its price ceiling and wage freeze, by rigorous rationing, and by more compulsion, the Government certainly may strengthen the hand of a nation at war. But it will not improve its immediate political prospects. On the other hand, if it relaxes its program now, disastrous consequences for the nation could follow.

Canadians Warned

Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has just warned Canada in rather bold language of these dangers. He admits that the price ceiling is acute danger and will collapse if labor continues to demand more wages and farmers higher prices. He denounces the complacency which he fears is following Allied victories on the war front, and says truly that the real test of Canada's economic management of the war is only beginning now.

This speech is interpreted by some to mean that the Government intends to press along the way of economic management, of fixed wages and prices to the end and take its chance of the result at the polls, trusting the good sense of the Canadian people. But the Government itself has said nothing, though obviously it knows that the recent elections were a political disaster of first magnitude.

However, all these calculations are only the superficial indications of deep organic changes in the life of the nation—changes so great and complicated that no man can properly calculate them now.

Government-Controlled

It is only possible to see that Canada has become a government-controlled nation, under a government which denounces government control as a permanent ideal; that the party of permanent government control, the C. C. F., is gaining steadily in power until it probably represents the true opposition to both the Government and the Progressive party of the present. That the whole economy of Canada has been permanently altered by the war, the nation industrialized, and a vast new vested interest of capital and labor transferred from the primary to the manufacturing industries; that labor has become organized, articulate, and powerful as never before; that agriculture has become accustomed to state bonuses and guaranteed prices; that Canada has become a leading military power and has accepted at last world-wide commitments and alliances.

All these facts combined mean that a new Canada is coming out of the war, and the present discontents of politics, the economic pressures, the racial pressures in Quebec, are part of this process. The end of them cannot be foreseen, but it is clear to every practical politician that they will mean, for some time anyway, probably for years, a state of political tension.

As politics enters this period, it only reflects the larger confusion of a little nation which suddenly is becoming a big nation in terms of economic capacity and international responsibility.

Mexican Handicraft Market Flooded by Buyers From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico is in the midst of a wartime boom in its handicrafts and consumer goods industries. The Capital city is literally swarming with buyers from the large United States department stores and buying syndicates, purchasing in frenzied haste and sometimes resorting to unscrupulous measures to obtain goods from under another buyers' nose.

Mexico has become virtually the sole hope of the United States fashion and home furnishing retailer for novelties and handmade articles, now that European and Oriental sources are cut off. The result is that buyers have placed orders in such numbers that many houses and individual artisans are booked up now for a year in advance.

Many critical observers are questioning what effect this deluge of trade may have ultimately on the Mexican handicraft industry. Many see it as a windfall for a long-suffering group who have never had a sufficiently large outlet. Others, however, while believing it to be a break, think the Mexican market is being misused to the detriment of the handicraft products.

Threat to Workmanship

These latter observers, many representing members of the export trade themselves, think the influx of United States buyers—all bent on getting as much merchandise as fast as possible—is likely to impair Mexican workmanship, already lacking a tradition in many commodities, of fine craftsmanship. Quality is being sacrificed for quantity and speed by many small artisan groups not geared to mass production, but now prodded to produce by urgent buyers ready to pay good prices.

The situation is abnormal in many respects, deriving largely from the fact that buyers are bidding against one another in a market too small to take care of all the demands.

It is not uncommon for an order of gloves or tables or rugs, for example, to be half-finished in some workman's shop, when a buyer just arrived walks in and offers a higher price than the price the goods had already been sold for. The producer sells out to the higher bidder, while the first buyer sits in New York or Los Angeles or

Chicago wondering what has become of her merchandise.

This mistreatment of the Mexican market will react unpleasantly for both Mexico and the United States, these observers believe. It is unfair to expect Mexican workers to produce in the American way, forcing a volume which is not natural. On the other hand, it is not good business to flood the United States market with badly made goods which will be associated with Mexico in the public mind. If time spent now in developing fine Mexican handicraft, the United States importer will be rewarded in the future.

Among those who have come down to look the Mexican situation over are Lazette Van Houten from one of the largest trade papers in the home furnishings field, *Retailing Home Furnishings*. In the women's fashion field, Winifred Ovitte, Fashion Editor of one of the largest fashion trade papers, *Women's Wear Daily*, and Carmel Snow of Harper's Bazaar have been here in recent weeks.

United States importers have turned to Mexico for merchandise which before the war came from Europe and the Orient. When the war was over Mexican manufacturers will find themselves in competition with the Orient and Central Europe again, where labor is cheaper than here and established trade relations with the United States are much older. Even Mexicans manufacturing for internal needs, and not for export, will in certain commodities find themselves in strong competition with foreign industries.

Expropriation Possibility
Expansion of Mexican industries has been hesitant because fear of the Government's expropriation power still lingers. Equipment is antiquated in many instances.

In relation to other industries of Mexico, the handicrafts in value do not make such a great showing; but they have produced, in a country still not highly industrialized, those articles which can be regarded as distinctively "Mexican." Already because of the war beautiful leather articles, rugs, baskets, pottery, textiles, gloves, baby dresses, clever shoes, and novelty items, silver jewelry and play clothes are finding markets in the United States they never enjoyed before.



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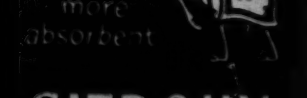
IT'S TRUE ABOUT THE TISSUE CALLED "SIT-TRUE"



softer
stronger
more absorbent



SIT-TRUE
Changing Tissues



SIT-TRUE
Changing Tissues

This is the second in a series of articles touching on home-heating systems, and discussing how to get maximum heat from minimum fuel supplies.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

So you're going to use coal instead of oil to heat your house next winter?

To the loud chorus of affirmations being given to this question by millions of home owners, thousands of new voices have been added in the last year, most of whom have answered the call of rationing officials to ease the drain on fuel oil reserves.

Today these coal users stand on the same platform with oil users,

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It pays to know how to use coal so as to get the maximum heat

face with the issue of a fuel scarcity which authorities reveal is due largely to this year's strikes in the coal mines. Immediate indications are that East Coast coal consumers will have to cut their last winter's quotas by at least 10 per cent.

Furthermore, all the uncertainties of the fuel oil situation are now passed along to coal users, such as increasing military demands, strikes, transportation strains, and weather. Hence the conclusion that keeping warm this winter with coal is going to test the alertness and ingenuity of individual homeowners in stopping leaks in heating plants which normally waste from 20 to 50 per cent of the fuel.

Practical Hints

All this sounds good but "give me some practical hints as to how to absorb the wartime heat loss and still maintain interior temperatures comparable to peacetime levels," says the consumer. Here are a few items to start with:

1. Get your order in for coal deliveries now before transport facilities are strained.
2. Clean the soot and fly-ash collections on the inside of the boiler now and every week during the heating season. This is done simply by opening the clean-out door and using a good stiff brush to scrape the soot off.
3. Keep the ash pit clean and a reasonable depth of ashes on the grate at all times; this helps to hold the fire.
4. Remove and clean the smoke

pipe. If pipe is worn, get a new one—no priorities on them.

Having these hints to start with, you can then turn to a few engineering controls, based on the premise that more coal is wasted through improper regulation of draft than through any other factor.

Watch the Drafts

Coal alone does not furnish heat. You have to add air through draft regulators located under the fire, over the fire, and in the smoke pipe leading to the chimney.

It is well to remember that too much air under the fire wastes coal, and can even make the fire go out, whereas too much air over the fire cools it. At the same time too little air over the fire wastes fuel and causes smoke. Find out the proper regulation for all three draft regulators in union for maximum heat with a minimum use of fuel.

Examine the flame. If it's blue close to the fuel bed and becomes yellow as it leaves the bed, your draft conditions are excellent. If it's a lazy, smoky flame just above the fuel bed, the draft is insufficient. A dazzling white hot flame indicates too much draft.

Now that you know your controls, look around the boiler for air leaks which chill the interior heating surface and short-circuit the important draft system. Try a lighted candle around the boiler doors, chimney, and furnace. Air leaks

will draw the flame towards the leaks, which can be sealed with cement applied with putty knife or an old kitchen knife. Keep routine watch that air leaks do not develop through the winter.

In building the fire see that a thin layer of ashes is on the grate. Then spread a layer of coal, pile some paper and kindling on top (not underneath the coal), add a few coal lumps to hold the paper in place, arrange draft regulators, open slide in fire door after the fire is ignited.

Always leave some ashes on the grate, generally from two to six inches. The milder the weather the heavier this layer should be.

Do not let the fire get too low before adding fresh coal. A spotty fire is liable to result in a loss of unburned fuel when the grates are shaken down.

When you new coal users get up in the morning, close the check draft door, remove the ashes from the ash pit, carefully poke or shake the ashes from the firepot through the grates, remove any large clinkers and guard against shaking live coals through the grate. Then add new coal, open the ash-pit draft door, leaving the check damper closed until the fire is burning well, and adjust fire door damper so that the flame is clear.

Before retiring for the night, if the fire is low, fire it as you did in the morning, but add a larger amount of coal. When fire is burning well, close the ash-pit draft and open the check damper. If you have trouble holding the fire

at night, cover the fresh fuel with a sprinkling of fine coal.

Just to add a few don'ts . . . don't be a poker punching hole in the fire . . . don't shake the fire unnecessarily and go easy when you do it . . . don't smother the fire by trying to use coal that is too small for your heater . . . don't waste fuel by using too large coal . . . don't use your heating equipment to burn garbage or rubbish . . . don't try to regulate the fire by means of the fire door, which is intended simply for adding fuel . . . don't fall into that routine habit of trying to regulate the fire by opening and shutting the ash-pit door.

Get Expert Advice

If you have reason to think that the draft is insufficient, look to the chimney or the stack pipe leading to it. Unless the smoke and gases are passing out as they should, not enough air is being drawn into the combustion chamber. Make sure the chimney is large enough or is not partially clogged by soot or other obstruction.

These controls are largely taken care of automatically in stoker systems. Original adjustments can be checked by experts at the start of the season. Clinkers may have to be removed by hand and you'll have to watch that automatic adjustments do not vary. If you change fuel during the winter, have the stoker readjusted.

(The next article in this series will discuss insulation.)

Umpires In Slump With Major Game

By Ed Russell
Sports Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

When you come away from a big league ball park, you should take with you the picture of some sparkling play, some clutch pitch or of a favorite making a timely base hit.

But too often of late you walk out of Braves Field feeling that some umpire has ruined the game—an umpire, too, who has been around for a long time and should be in complete command of any situation which could arise on the ball field.

Take, for example, the Braves' game yesterday with Cincinnati, won by the Reds, 7-5.

Barry Decision
Red Barrett was not as effective on the Boston mound as he has been on other occasions. Yet, it looked as if he were getting a more firm grip on the game as it progressed. At the end of the fifth he had a 4-3 advantage on the Stars. Even when the Reds tallied a run to tie the score in the first of the sixth, through the aid of an infield error, and had men on second and third, Barrett might have escaped without further trouble. That is, he might have if George Barr, the plate umpire, had been on the job.

With Steve Mesner on third, Eddie Miller on second and Ray Mueller at bat, Barrett started his motion toward the plate. Then, in the middle of it, he stopped and stepped back off the rubber. Manager Bill McKechnie, coaching at third base, shouted "Ball!" and Barr immediately waved the runners up to a base. Barrett and a couple of his mates rushed at the plate umpire in protest, but to no avail. The decision stood, and up to the Braves right-hander that the game was soon beyond reach.

Too Obvious
This writer was not looking at the plate when Barrett supposedly balked. But my feeling in the matter is this: Barrett is as intelligent on the rubber as most of the pitchers in the National League. He may not have all of the stuff in the world, but he is smart out there and consequently is a cinch. Now, it is a cinch that far as this corner is concerned that Umpire Barr did something—made some gesture or said something—to make Barrett think time had been called. Otherwise, Red would not have so obviously balked.

However, the game is gone and, of course, Barrett might have it anyhow. But the Braves do not have equipment equal to most other clubs in this league and if they are going to win at all, they need an even break from the umpires. They are not asking for the edge, as Leo Durocher always brags. They merely want an even break.

Quality Drops
The quality of umpiring in this wartime campaign has dropped with the quality of play. There is an excuse for the decline of high-grade play. Many of the stars of other years are in the armed forces. But with one or two possible exceptions, all umpires are long on experience. Perhaps they have unknowingly relaxed, feeling that some importance has been removed from the national pastime. At any rate, the men in blue are not on to their jobs.

During the recent Braves-Cubs

More Than One Way to the First Tee



Wide World

Mule-Power for Gas Shy Golfers

RICHMOND, Va.—This mule-drawn wagon was the answer of officials at the Laurel golf course here to the ban on pleasure driving. The wagon, shown with a load of pleased golfers, is stationed at the end of the bus line at 9 a. m., 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Saturdays and holidays. The seats may not be deep-cushioned, but the tires are.

Anything Can Happen in War

By the Associated Press
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 20

It's a mite confusing, but a Columbia pitcher will pitch for Yale and a Yale pitcher will pitch for Columbia here tomorrow when the two schools meet on the baseball diamond.

Six-foot, four-inch Dick Ames, mainstay of the Yale nine in 1940 and '41, is now a V-12 Navy medical trainee at Columbia, while 200-pound Jimmie O'Brien, twirler for Columbia last year and the year before, is a V-12 Marine Corps trainee at Yale. They are the choice of their respective coaches for mound duty tomorrow.

series, Beans Reardon put on one of the most horrible exhibitions of umpiring ever seen in the Hub. At one time the writer saw Reardon shouting back at people in the stands who were riding him, completely ignoring the pitcher as he delivered with a runner on first base. Reardon was on the infield at the time and it was his job to make certain the hurler did not balk. Umpires should at all times ignore the stands. When will someone tell them?

Briefs . . . The Braves-Cincinnati series closes tomorrow with a Ladies' Day single . . . Butch Nieman hit his fifth homer yesterday . . . Hugh Poland is hitting better . . . The inability of Eddie Joost to hit has the critics puzzled . . . The Red Sox split at Detroit yesterday . . . Manager Joe Cronin's pinch double won the opener, 4-3, for Dick Newsome—his fourth . . . The Tigers pounded Woods and O'Neil to take the second, 10-0 . . . Johnny Peacock appeared behind the plate for Cronin for the first time since July 11 and tripled in his one time at bat . . . Cronin's pinch-hitting average is now .485—16 out of 33.

Mathematical Pennant Race Considers McKechnie Club

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—It's rather hard to bat in a run with a pencil and paper or slip across a third strike with the aid of a calculator, but with these ingredients you can work up a pretty fair case for the Cincinnati Reds in the National League pennant race. The Reds have the optimism. We have the pencil and paper.

"We'll catch those Cards yet," growls stocky Ed Heusser, pitcher.

"We have eight games left with St. Louis," figures reliever chucker Joe Boggs. "I know I can beat them myself. You know, we'd be out in front now if we had even split those seven double-headers we lost early in the season. Bucky Walters' leg bothered him for a long time. He's all right now. We're not out of it yet."

Dodgers a Year Ago
Aug. 18, a year ago, the Brooklyn Dodgers were in front by seven and one-half games, and everyone was talking about the Dodgers as they are talking today about the Cardinals. That is, they were a shoe-in. Last Wednesday, Aug. 18, the Cards were in front by 11½ games. That's four games greater than the lead the Dodgers held a year ago, but the Reds have eight games left with the Cards, and if the hot Cincinnati club should whine the daylight out of the Red Birds, the lead would dwindle very rapidly.

Oddly enough, in the 37-game stretch ending Aug. 18, the Reds and Cardinals traveled at identical speeds. Each won 25 games and lost only 12 for a .676 average.

Now one of the clubs might slip from that pace, and you can take your pick as to which it will be.

Western Clubs

While dwelling on the National League race, it might be pointed out that there is a chance that this year, for the second time in history, the four Western clubs might wind up in the first division. It happened in 1928, when they finished in this order—Cards, Reds, Pirates and Cubs.

Right now the first three clubs seem assured of making the grade. It's up to the Cubs to get on their

horse and beat out the Dodgers, not too remote a possibility considering the accent on youth that suddenly has become the keynote of the Brooklyn club.

The Camille and the Medwicks and the Newsoms and the Allens perhaps weren't good enough to win a pennant, but they were seasoned campaigners whom you might logically expect to see first their club finished in the first division. Maybe the new young fellows can cut the cake, but when you try a new recipe you never know just what to expect.

Back in 1916
Incidentally, only once have the four Eastern clubs comprised the first division at the end of a season. In 1916 the Dodgers won, followed by the Phils (that's right), the Braves and the Giants.

Getting back to the Reds and Cards, we wouldn't count too much on the Reds coming out on top, but if the Reds won't stop there's no reason for anyone else to give them up.

And while we're holding off the Cardinals, we might as well tell the Pirates in too. In fact, they might wreck both the Cards and the Reds. If Frankie Frisch can teach the other chuckers to handle the balloon ball the way Rip Sewell handles it anything can happen. There's a pitch right out of your backyard. It practically makes an outfielder of the catcher, and any day now we expect to read where the Pirates lost a game because Al Lopez, playing in sunfield behind the plate, lost the ball in the glare.

Player Plenty

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (P)—It seems a long time ago, everyone agreed today, that the Chicago Bears and the Chicago Cardinals sought to merge in the National Football League because of player shortages. Actually it was just last June that the league voted down the Chicago plan. Today the Bears, left for their training camp at Delaford, Wis., with 30 players, and the Cards shoved off for Waukegan, Wis., with 32. The legal limit is 33.

American Soldiers Mingle With British in Athletics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — American soldiers—athletes—ball players, swimmers, footballers and all the rest of the sporting fraternity—are finding, despite wartime restrictions, plenty to keep them busy during their off-duty hours in this country. Sight-seeing with newly found friends is, of course, the major attraction when on furlough, but it is most noticeable that whenever there is a waiting period for American soldiers they turn their attention to sport, often improvising gear on the spot.

The other day, along the upper reaches of the Thames river, the writer saw a big crowd watching some of Uncle Sam's Engineers having a great time at sandlot baseball while waiting for the next operation. Then there is a regular mid-day sports session for those engaged in duties at one of the big ports. They take turns to stand by with a bucket and rope to fish the ball from the water. Near by a squad of British soldiers engage in a game of cricket with a telegraph pole for a wicket.

Americans Try Cricket
It sometimes happens there are not sufficient men off duty to make a game of either baseball or cricket and when this happens an American may be seen trying his hand at cricket and often an English Tommy will try his skill at ball. A good time is had by all with the Americans learning that cricket is not so slow and the English that baseball is not so easy.

And this "get-acquainted" move is exactly what the War Department of both countries want, for they recognize that through the medium of sport a great spirit of comradeship can be built up. In fact, when the Americans proceed to Europe they are urged to make friends through sport and to take an interest in British sports where friendships are quickly made with a "reserved, but not unfriendly" face.

Here, in part, is what the American soldier is told:
"The British of all classes are enthusiastic about sports, both as amateurs and as spectators of professional sports."

The great "spectator" sports are football in the autumn and winter and cricket in the spring and summer. See a "match" in either of these sports whenever you get a chance. You will get a kick out of it—if only for the differences from American sports.

Five Points of Game
Cricket will strike you as slow compared with American baseball, but it isn't easy to play well. You will probably get more fun out of "village cricket," which corresponds to sandlot baseball, than you would out of one of the big professional matches. The big professional matches are often nothing but a private contest between the bowler (which corresponds to our pitcher) and the batsman (batter) and you have to know the fine points of the game to understand what is going on.

Football in Britain takes two forms. They play soccer, which is known in America; and they also play "rugger," which is a rougher game and closer to American football, but is played without the padded suits and headguards we use. Rugger requires fifteen on a side, uses a ball slightly bigger than our football, and allows lateral but not forward passing. The English do not handle the ball as cleanly as we do, but they are far more expert with their feet. As in all English games, no substitutes are allowed. If a man is displaced his side continues with fourteen players and so on.

Crowds More Orderly
You will find that English crowds at football or cricket matches are more orderly and more polite to the players than American crowds. If a fielder misses a catch at cricket, the crowd will probably take a sympathetic attitude. They will shout "good try" even if it looks to you like a bad tumble. In America the crowd would probably shout "take him out." This contrast should be remembered. It means that you must be careful in the excitement of an English game not to shout out remarks which everyone in America would understand, but which the British might think insulting.

In general, more people play games in Britain than in America and they play the game even if

Cochran-Byrd Pair-Triumph In Early Golf

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (P)—A select 42 outstanding pros and amateurs began a 72-hole grind of the Chicago Victory National Golf championships today, with the preliminary business of a pro-amateur best-ball tourney already out of the way.

This tournament, sponsored by the Chicago District Golf Association and the Professional Golfers Association of America, attracted the best field of the 1943 season, and par 34-35-71 of the South Side Beverly Country Club, scene of the 1931 national amateur, appeared doomed.

Sam Byrd of Philadelphia and his partner, Bob Cochran of St. Louis, runner-up in the Tam O'Shanter amateur tournament, gave par a slapping around in winning the prelude engagement yesterday, scoring 11 strokes under par with their 64-67-131. Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia, Tam O'Shanter open champion, and Private Jim McHale, ex-Philadelphia pro who now is an amateur and stationed at Baltimore, authored 65-67-132 for runner-up honors.

The stellar field accounted for 218 birdies and an eagle over Beverly's exacting layout yesterday, and hinted that more of the same type of golf might be coming up for the final three days, although players will be strictly on the meet in the final round.

The meet's invitation list included Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, Gene Sarazen, Lawson Little, Harry Cooper, Byrd, Denny Shute, Ray Billows, Wilford Wehrle, Jimmy Demaret and Johnny Bulla, all proficient with the irons and woods.

Third-Place Pair
In third place in the pro-amateur event were Mike Turnesa of White Plains, N. Y., and Jim Frisina of Taylorville, Ill., whose combined efforts produced nine birdies and not a bogey over the 36-hole tour. Next were three 134 combinations—Tony Manero of Greenwich, Conn., and Ted Payseur of Evanston, Ill., Northwestern University golf coach; Johnny Revolta of Evanston and Wehrle, who hails from Racine, Wis.; and Nelson, the Toledo, Ohio, sharpshooter, and his buddy, Don Heppes of Oak Park, Ill.

The card of Byrd, ex-outfielder for the New York Yankees, and Cochran was decorated with 10 birdies; one eagle and but one bogey in the 36-holes of play. The eagle, a 3 on the 558-yard seventh hole, was made by Byrd, who dropped a 45-foot chip shot from the apron of a trap. It was the only two-under par hole of the day, and helped give the team a 31-33-64 in the first round.

balance, which the war is tending to upset.

The acute manpower shortage, emphasis upon American principles of equality, gradual elimination of old-country attitudes of humility and obedience, and—most important—unionization of labor in Hawaii are major influences leading the Oriental residents of this Territory, especially the Japanese, to a new appreciation of their rights and privileges under the United States flag, and a new willingness to demand those rights.

As a consequence of this trend many of the Orientals no longer are willing to accept a dual standard of wages or the traditional principle of benevolent paternalism under which, up to the present, they have been well cared for and well controlled by employer groups.

Some of the current complaints against the Japanese in Hawaii may be traced to upper class Caucasian families who have lost their yardmen or maids because of more attractive work elsewhere. Still other critics who confess confidentially to having noted a new "cockiness" in the Japanese are those who have retained their maid or yardman, but have had to up wages to do so.

To a sense the complaints are somewhat paradoxical, for the very "cockiness" and "independence" which some residents of Hawaii resent are typically American characteristics, and may in part be the product of the Americanization program which has been under way in this Territory with varying degrees of emphasis ever since the start of the war.

For two years the Japanese in Hawaii have been exhorted to think American, speak American, be American, act American. This theme has been used over and over again in newspaper editorials, advertising, radio appeals, luncheon

No Offer to Germans—They Might Accept
By the Associated Press
New York, Aug. 20

Elmer Peterson, NBC reporter in London, said in a broadcast last night that Great Britain was chuckling over this latest Churchillism: The Prime Minister was said to have been asked, just before his departure for Quebec: "Will you offer peace terms to Germany?" "Heaven, no," he was quoted as replying. "If I did, the Germans would accept immediately."

Hungary Split by Plot to Restore Otto

Continued from Page 1

Hungary

quietly negotiating a secret treaty with Croatia, Slovakia, Hungary and Austria, by which these countries would be united into a federated state in the postwar world under Otto of Hapsburg.

Horthy Opposed to Otto
Count Bethlen conducted these negotiations through special emissaries in Switzerland, and Admiral Horthy was wrought up when he discovered the plot, because he has always been violently opposed to restoring Otto to the throne of Austria and Hungary, and considered Count Bethlen's act of that gross treason.

Negotiations had gone a long way, however, and revelation of the Bethlen plot has seriously disturbed the Regent. One of Count Bethlen's main helpers in this scheme has been the Croatian Quisling, Anton Pavlicich, who recently gave Count Bethlen in reward for his work, Croatia's highest order that of the Cross of Grand Zvonimir.

Faced with desertion of his main supporter, Admiral Horthy has surrounded himself with officers of the former "White Terror" organization which helped him to power, and has formed these men into a semimilitary organization.

Admiral Horthy's chief adviser has now become Ivan Hijas, who is leader of the anti-Semitic and Fascist society called "Ketkos Kerest," literally the dual cross but called the "Black Alliance," and friends of Admiral Horthy in Budapest declare he still fears a coup d'etat by Count Bethlen who also has formed his own secret military organizations.

Secret Group Revived
Count Bethlen has revived a secret organization called Magyar Tarsasag, which is the equivalent of "Franz von Papen's" notorious Herrenklub, and formed of members of Hungary's royalists and aristocrats. Count Bethlen also has the support of another pro-Royalist secret organization called, "Saint Crown Federation."

The Nazis, seizing the opportunity of exploiting the quarrel between Admiral Horthy and Count Bethlen, have brought renewed pressure on the Regent, who in his desire to maintain his position has acceded to German requests, and contrary to all expectations three new Hungarian divisions have been sent to the Russian front.

German troops are also infiltrating into all parts of Hungary, and these facts have alarmed Hungarian public opinion which had hoped for a more liberal policy.

Feeling has been running so high in Hungary that during recent weeks Hungarian troops, stationed at the towns of Lalar Gortz, Komorn, and Miskolc en route for the Russian front, demonstrated against war and service on the Russian front.

Another cause of friction here, actual and potential, is complacency, combined with some war weariness.

Uncertainty Lessens
For many months the Japanese did not know from day to day whether they were going to be moved en masse from the islands; they were apprehensive and cautious. Because of the uncertainty of their status they exercised unusual care to be unobtrusive and unoffending.

Now since months have elapsed without any further indications of a mass evacuation, the Japanese feel less need for restraint in their relations with the rest of the community.

But if the Japanese are complacent, they are not the only ones exhibiting this attitude. Although military authorities keep reminding the islanders that Hawaii still is in the danger zone, there is a general feeling here that the tide of war in the Pacific is ebbing now toward Japan, not flowing toward these shores.

So Hawaii is exhibiting some of the typical characteristics of a big family which turns a solid front of unity and comradeship against any threat or attack, but reverts to squabbling among its various members when the threat is removed or the attack beaten off.

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port, and it is generally felt in Budapest that he is now committing political suicide by giving in to the Nazis.

However, Premier Kallay's broadcast of Aug. 19, aimed at rallying the Hungarian people around the Regent, has been interpreted by some as indicating the fact that the Premier knows upon what shaky popular ground the collaboration with the Nazis stands.

It was a carefully worded speech. The Premier said:

"All the factories of the country are at work but all work for Hungary," he said. "We, who have not started this world conflagration, cannot extinguish it. But if we look after our own house and 'watch it carefully, we will save our house and the fire will not destroy it. Then we shall be able to help in the extinguishing. Hungary has a mission of justice and peace and of rebuilding order."

Reports from Budapest declare that the Hungarian people were kept in ignorance of Regent Horthy's betrayal in sending fresh troops to Russia until the Budapest Radio this week announced at midnight "our brethren are far way on the Eastern front. Self-defense gave weapons into their hands. Let's pray for them."

Insistent Calls for Peace

The news stunned the Hungarian population, and during recent days the churches have been full of people praying for peace, but latest news that the Hungarian Chief of Staff has now gone to

visit Hitler hasn't cheered the war-weary Hungarian nation.

Violent reactions to the Horthy-Bethlen cliques can still be expected, especially as the leaders of all opposition parties have now united against the present pro-Fascist regime.

Two new leaders, both of whom have been imprisoned recently for their political ideas, are coming to the front in the new struggle between the Hungarian people and their aristocratic rulers, and these are M. Szakasits, Secretary General of the Social Democratic Party, and Imre Kluvacs of the National Peasant Party.

But in view of the fact that Admiral Horthy is now repressing all opposition with greatest brutality and violence, a bitter struggle lies ahead for the Hungarian nation.

Admiral Horthy won his regency during the postwar "White Terror" violence, and in desperation he has now called up all men who had fought with him after the last war and revived two other military organizations—one, the Orge Szelyek, which will be expected to crush any Rumanian opposition over land disputes. The other is the Vitezek which means Order of Heroes, which is composed of reactionary officers who fought with him before.

Symptomatic of the new perils which face Hungary is the news that Regent Horthy, following his new pro-German policy, has already called up five new classes of Jews for compulsory labor.

Undoubtedly Hungary now faces the gravest days in its long history.

Intensified Allied Offensive Indicated at Quebec Meeting

Continued from Page 1

plans "to bomb and burn and ruthlessly to destroy, in every way available to us, the people responsible for creating this war."

Speaking carefully and officially, Mr. Bracken reaffirmed on behalf of his government that the concerted forces of the entire British Empire would be poured into the Pacific to deal with Japan as soon as the struggle against Nazi Germany has been won.

British Weight in Pacific
"When we have rounded up Hitler," he told 150 British, Canadian and American correspondents who filled the Council Chamber of Quebec's ancient City Hall late yesterday afternoon, "the whole might of the British Empire is going to be given over to the destruction of the Japanese, who are a ruthless and savage people."

"You can get rid of any doubts about Britain's attitude toward Japan. Every ounce of our strength will be turned against Japan."

And as if that weren't enough, the well-spoken Information officer, himself a member of Parliament, paused and then added: "We've got some right good sailors and some very accomplished bombers, you know, I don't believe that any of our allies is going to be disappointed in the slightest with our contribution to inflicting the most exemplary punishment upon the Japanese to make them pay the price for their treachery."

Emphasis on Germany
Mr. Bracken's emphasis upon the intention to direct the fullest combined attack against Japan after "Hitler has been rounded up" appears to correspond with the judgment of most observers here that there is no intention to alter the present ratio of Anglo-American attack as between the Pacific and the European theaters, and that while there will be no let-up—perhaps some increased pressure upon the Japanese—much the greater concentration of men and matériel will continue to be thrown against Hitler.

In the face of the wildest reports and rumors which circulate outside the Citadel and the Chateau Frontenac, where the Allied heads are meeting, and which are being widely printed, Mr. Bracken took pains to state for the record that

there would not be a syllable of official news of the discussions until the conference is concluded.

In fact it can be categorically stated that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are determined that information concerning all military phases of the conference here will continue to be, in Mr. Bracken's phrase, "Scarce than water in the Sahara."

No Inspired Tips
This does not mean that all speculation is uninformed or that it will come to any abrupt end, but it does mean that there are no inspired tips and that all stories about decisions already taken must be evaluated in light of their source and their authors.

Mr. Bracken himself put it that the real military decisions would be communicated first to the enemy by the Admirals, Generals and Air Chiefs in actual operations. He said that the press would be on hand to report the news of Quebec from the fighting fronts and it was his view that "this is the best reported war in history."

Such official glimpses as can be given of the shape of the war to come will issue from Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in a carefully prepared joint communiqué, probably early next week.

Soviet Reaction

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (P)—The magazine War and the Working Class states in an editorial titled "Quebec and the Soviet Union" that "Quebec is serving the interests of the Anglo-American forces and expresses their opinion, but still does not express the opinion of the entire Anglo-Soviet-American coalition."

"The Soviet Union has only one opinion," the article said. "The time is ripe to change over from words to action. The time is ripe to inflict a decisive blow from the east and the west."

The article called for a three-power conference which would both cut down the length of the war and prepare the peace on the basis of friendly collaboration of the Allies.

The editorial said that the five previous Roosevelt-Churchill conferences repeatedly pointed out that the main job was to "inflict a blow against the main enemy—Hitlerite Germany."

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2 Penn Pac 61-97B	187	107	127
3 Penn Pac 61-97C	187	107	127
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253 Penn Pac 61-97IS	187	107	127
254 Penn Pac 61-97IT	187	107	127
255 Penn Pac 61-97IU	187	107	127
256 Penn Pac 61-97IV	187	107	127
257 Penn Pac 61-97IW	187	107	127
258 Penn Pac 61-97IX	187	107	127
259 Penn Pac 61-97IY	187	107	127
260 Penn Pac 61-97IZ	187	107	127
261 Penn Pac 61-97JA	187	107	127
262 Penn Pac 61-97JB	187	107	127
263 Penn Pac 61-97JC	187	107	127
264 Penn Pac 61-97JD	187	107	127
265 Penn Pac 61-97JE	187	107	127
266 Penn Pac 61-97JF	187	107	127
267 Penn Pac 61-97JG	187	107	127
268 Penn Pac 61-97JH	187	107	127
269 Penn Pac 61-97JI	187	107	127
270 Penn Pac 61-97JJ	187	107	127
271 Penn Pac 61-97JK	187	107	127
272 Penn Pac 61-97JL	187	107	127
273 Penn Pac 61-97JM	187	107	127
274 Penn Pac 61-97JN	187	107	127
275 Penn Pac 61-97JO	187	107	127
276 Penn Pac 61-97JP	187	107	127
277 Penn Pac 61-97JQ			

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Chamber Head Urges Pooling U. S.-British Business Skill

LONDON—A pooling after the war of American and British capital and commercial skill has been strongly urged here by Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in a speech marking his arrival to investigate avenues of Anglo-American co-operation in postwar world commerce.

"Today we have more capital than you," Mr. Johnston said, "but you have more knowledge of the management of capital internationally, in mazes of credit, currencies and exchanges. You have greater skill. We have greater weight. Let's pool them on terms that capital employed shall be private capital, free capital and competitive capital."

Responsible quarters in Britain today feel reassured by the realistic indication of requirements for Anglo-American postwar co-operation given by two such well-qualified speakers as Mr. Johnston and Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's Minister of Production, who welcomed Mr. Johnston.

Both speakers warned that neither country would change its spots in the postwar era, but that so long as differences were recognized, the two nations together could become the world's mightiest ever-progressive force.

The occasion was a luncheon given by the British Chamber of Commerce to welcome Mr. Johnston who, while here, will talk with members of the British Government and the leaders of industry and labor. The speeches have been widely publicized in the press and are being recognized by both.

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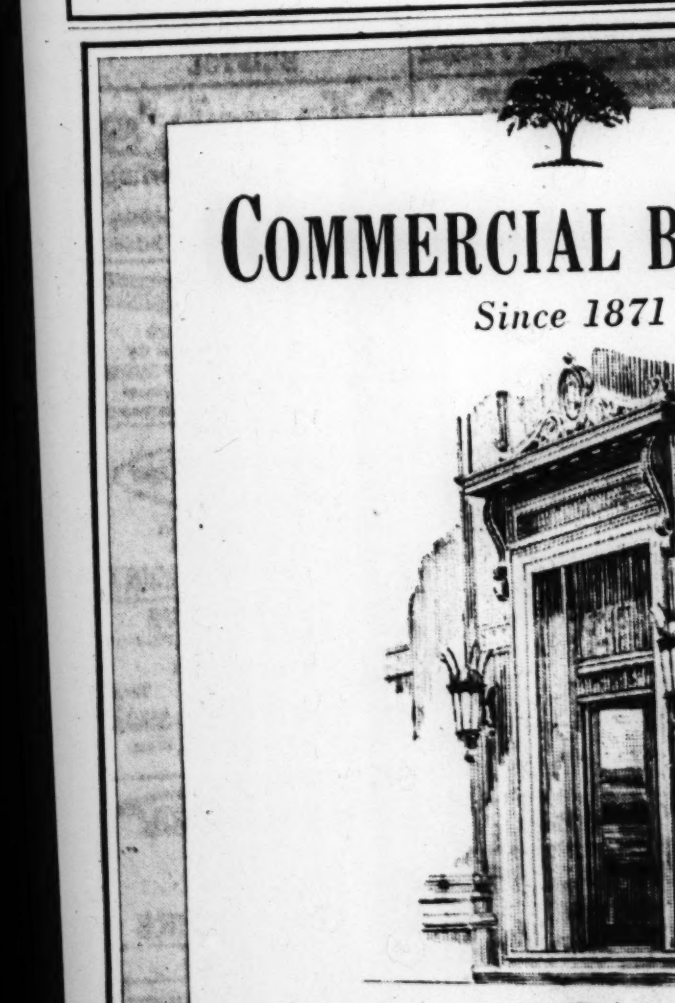
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Fulmer Urges Army Help To Harvest Crops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—Chairman Hampton Fulmer (D-S. C.) of the House Agriculture Committee, predicting a serious food shortage this winter, announced today he would seek a compulsory "furlough of farm labor out of the Army in the harvest season."

Declaring "tons and tons of food will not be harvested if we don't get labor to the farms," Mr. Fulmer said that "despite all the orders that have been publicized, they are still drafting farm labor, while thousands of bushels of vegetables are rotting on the ground."

"The lack of farm help this year is going to be the last straw in production of high grade cotton," he said. "There simply won't be any more. We expect a 12,000,000-bale crop this year. I predict that 75 per cent will be middling grade or below, at a time when we already are short of high grade cotton and need it badly."

"I said last year we would have a food shortage by the end of this year, if farm labor policies were not changed. Inasmuch as nothing has been done to solve the farm labor problem, and they are still drafting farm labor, I stand on that prediction."

Other developments along the domestic food front include:

Jasper, Ala. Wartime suspension of basic crop quotas poses domestic problem. Senator John H. Bankhead (D-Ala.) said yesterday.

Arguing that without production control an upward spiral in production and a downward spiral in prices would be inevitable, the Senate farm spokesman said in an interview that postwar agricultural planning was essential.

"I think," he said, "that the most important problem ahead of us is the continuance or abandonment of quotas on basic crops."

Senator Bankhead, author of the first depression-bread control program, which was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936 and succeeded by the triple-A program in 1937, observed that resulting production invariably resulted in disastrous decline in farm income.

"Loans are based on control," he said. "You have got to have production control."

Washington (D) of West Virginia contended yesterday that food production has been retarded by "selfish, profit-bound interests," and predicted that the shortages for domestic and allied use would grow "as our military successes grow."

He coupled a protest against using the subject of food for "demagogic" and partisan attacks on the Administration with his own criticism that in food production, "this country, as in the case of war production and manpower allocation, has pursued a policy of piece-meal planning."

"The time has come," Senator Kilgore said in a statement, "for calm, dispassionate consideration of the role of this nation in the international food picture, for the same kind of consideration of the place of each segment of our agriculture and processing interests in that picture."

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Alcoa	24 1/2	General Electric	24 1/2
American Barge Line	24 1/2	International Paper	24 1/2
American Barge Line	24 1/2	International Paper	24 1/2
American Barge Line	24 1/2	International Paper	24 1/2
American Barge Line	24 1/2	International Paper	24 1/2

Other Bank Stocks

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2

Insurance Stocks

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Aetna	24 1/2	Aetna	24 1/2
Aetna	24 1/2	Aetna	24 1/2
Aetna	24 1/2	Aetna	24 1/2
Aetna	24 1/2	Aetna	24 1/2

Screening Technique Speeds Renegotiation of Contracts

This is the second of three articles on war profits and their impact on the cost of reconstruction, postwar costs of reconstruction, and current renegotiation contracts.

By Harold Fleming

NEW YORK—Indications are that renegotiation of contracts is speeding up to the point where the outstanding criticism of the job—that it would never get done in time—is answered.

A three-day meeting of some 440 members of various price adjustment boards was held this week at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York to familiarize the members with the renegotiation technique.

PAB's recently adopted a "screening technique" which, by the use of comparatively simple forms filled in by contractors, will enable the boards to screen out a considerable number of contracts where obviously there have been no excessive profits anyway.

Roughly speaking about a third of the contracts already dealt with are such, requiring no refunds to the government. "Screening" will leave the boards from the bother of looking at most of these kinds of contracts in the future.

(Incidentally it appears that the Truman Committee figure of 80,000 contractors liable to renegotiation was excessive. There are only about 25,000 contractors in the country. The PAB people estimate that the number to be renegotiated at round 25,000 only.)

Can Keep Up Now

PAB officials now appear confident that they can keep up with the work from here on. The rate of renegotiation jobs is mounting rapidly. No contracts are thought to have slipped through the deadline of June 28 (one year from date of passage of the law, April 28, 1942, plus 60 days deadline from the take-up of negotiations). The boards are more active in the country. The PAB people estimate that the number to be renegotiated at round 25,000 only.)

Speed is desirable for both parties—the government and the contractors. It is desirable for the government because of the three limits on renegotiation—the end of the contractor's fiscal year, the end of a year after the contract is finished, or 60 days after the contract is taken under consideration by one of the boards.

If these dates are not over-run the contractor loses out. The government might have recovered. This is because the law and the boards have put limits on the time in which renegotiation can hang over contractors' heads.

The value to war industry of speedy renegotiation was made obvious last week by the publication of the 1942 report of the Curtis-Wright Corporation, second largest war contractor. The report was already seven months overdue and the Securities and Exchange Commission insisted that the company come out with at least a tentative report by August 15.

However, the company had finished only the first leg of renegotiation, that is, with the board panel, and had not yet reported the panel. So the report, tentatively, the government on \$175,139,000 was extended in June to cover four RFC subsidiaries—Defense Plant, Defense Supplies, Metal Reserve, and Rubber Reserve—and it is proposed for Lease-Lend, Food Administration, and some of Harold Ickes' numerous jurisdictions.

(To Be Continued)

'Grass Roots' Meeting Held For Oil Firms

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20 (P)—L. E. Kinnaman, independent oil company executive, told a Petroleum Administration for War panel yesterday "competition as it has been known in this country in the petroleum industry will not continue long unless crude oil is made available to the small refiners."

He appealed for higher crude oil prices which he said would encourage development of new fields and fuller production. "No company in business," he asserted, "wants competition between the smaller companies and the large companies to end."

Mr. Kinnaman, of Indianapolis, is vice-president of the Rock Island Refining Corporation. His remarks were contained in a brief submitted at a conference of oil firm representatives from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota and Kentucky.

The conference was called by W. W. Vandever, Chicago, director of PAB District 2, who described it as a "grass roots" meeting and indicated it was the first of its kind in the country.

Robert Stith of the Stith Petroleum Company, Indianapolis, said in another brief that the restrictive limiting filing station operation to 72 hours a week enabled companies with a station in one station in a community to stagger hours and operate 18 hours daily, while independent one-station firms could operate only 12 hours.

"This is going to destroy the independent marketer," Mr. Stith asserted.

Calling for more independent dealer representation on Government committees controlling the petroleum program, P. H. Logan, general manager of the Hoover Petroleum Company, asserted the public "is not sold on the present rationing plan."

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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On this size of balance sheet (which incidentally includes depreciated plant account of only \$28,000,000), the company had the following earnings for 1942:

Item	Amount
Operating income	\$170,000,000
Depreciation	10,000,000
Income taxes	10,000,000
Net income	\$150,000,000

It is obvious that this reported net income provides very little cushion against the balance-sheet risks indicated above, and it is small wonder that out of this income the company saw fit to distribute only something less than \$10,000,000 to stockholders.

However, this tendency of the PAB's to cut down the profit margin of war-baby corporations is strictly in line with the general philosophy of renegotiation, which is to forestall postwar "profiteering" scandals. For the mere increase in profits is enough to set the nerves of left-wing critics a-tingle, and already they have begun to find sin in the mounting of profits by some of these war-baby corporations, even though the profits have mounted only in relation to pre-war costs and balance-sheet, but keep shrinking in relation to current sales and current liabilities.

Nevertheless, it is understandable that there is a movement afoot to have Congress lay down a minimum profit margin below which the PAB's cannot cut these corporations—particularly since the PAB's have announced that they will be even tougher on 1943 earnings than on last year's. Congressmen Wesley C. Disney of the Ways and Means Committee, who is in charge of the sub-committee which will take up the subject of renegotiation on September 8, is reported in favor of such a minimum.

The matter is the more pressing which it had agreed with the local board (on \$770,000,000 of sales) pending final agreement with the top board.

Some companies have issued annual reports for 1942 of earnings after reserves set aside for renegotiation. But this has two disadvantages. First, Commerce Department officials took some 2,700 of these reports and used the figures to show that corporations have more in 1942 than 1941, by arbitrarily ruling out the renegotiation reserves. This unfair practice does not hurt the individual contractor but only war industry in general. The individual contractor, however, fears to report a "reserve for renegotiation" lest he tempt the PAB which handles his case to seize on the figure as a confession, and use it as a bargaining point.

No Fixed Formula

The PAB people stick doggedly to their refusal to announce, publish, or even work out, any fixed formula, either simple or complex, for computing the line between fair profits and excessive profits. The Army has allowed between as little as 5 and as much as 33 per cent. The Navy from 4 to 19 per cent. Pressure for publication of the reasons for even a single particular renegotiation meets the answer that the considerations were so numerous and complicated that they could not all be published. The boards take into account the company's efficiency, its pre-war earnings, the growth in its volume of business, and even its need for solvency, some of the biggest contractors having become necessarily so far extended on war contracts that as one of the board members has said, a financial "zephyr" would blow them over.

But the boards, not even

New York Bank Stocks

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2
Bank of America	24 1/2	Bank of America	24 1/2

Aviation Stocks

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
American Airlines	24 1/2	American Airlines	24 1/2
American Airlines	24 1/2	American Airlines	24 1/2
American Airlines	24 1/2	American Airlines	24 1/2
American Airlines	24 1/2	American Airlines	24 1/2

United Carbon Net \$2.38

NEW YORK—United Carbon reported net income for the three months ended June 30, 1942, of \$1,041,000, or approximately 24 cents a share. The earnings are subject to renegotiation under the terms of a contract entered into with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
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Ever Wonder

If the "Old-Fashioned Winters"
Were Much Colder than
Those of Today?

The answer to the long moot
question as to whether the winters
in the "good old days" were ac-
tually more severe than modern
winters depends to some extent on
how far back you look for the
"good old days."

Studies of the records of weather
conditions for the past hundred
years show some interesting ten-
dencies. For the first third of the
hundred years lying between 1840
and 1890, the temperatures re-
corded at each of four widely sepa-
rated weather bureau stations
(Minneapolis and Saint Paul; St.
Louis; Boston; and Washington)
were consistently low.

For the next third of a century
the temperatures alternated be-
tween years that were warmer and
years that were colder than nor-
mal.

And since 1910, the readings for
all four stations indicate that the
weather has been abnormally
warm.

Why the Toes of Some Early
Shoes Used to Be Tied to the
Wearer's Knee?

In the 13th and 14th centuries in
England it was the odd custom to
wear long narrow-toed shoes called
cracowes.

The cracowe was a badge of
rank; the more lofty the status of



Cracowes

the wearer, the longer-toed were
his shoes. This practice was car-
ried to ridiculous lengths and the
courtiers attending Anne of Bo-
hemia are reputed to have origi-
nated the device of fastening the
excessively long toes of their shoes
to their knees by gold and silver
chains.

Since walking was virtually im-
possible in such shoes and the
style involved a shocking waste of
material, the English Parliament
agreed to a royal edict limiting the
points of shoes to a length of two
inches, under penalty of a twenty-
shilling fine.

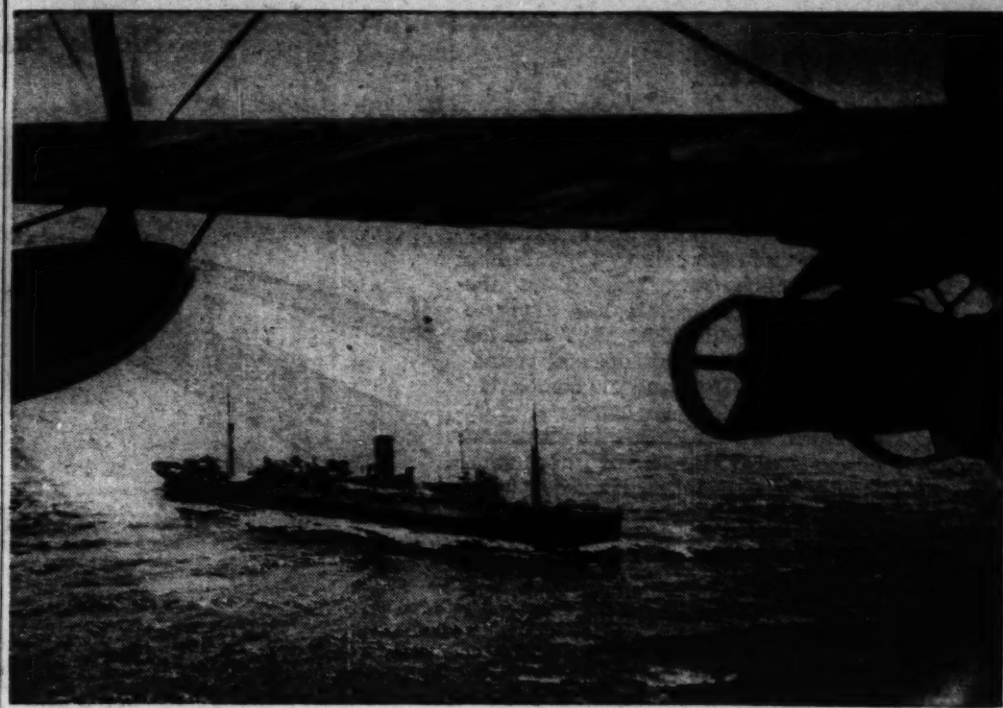
How Butter Can Be Extended
With Potato

World War I produced the fol-
lowing recipe for "potato butter."
Boil or steam peeled potatoes
until they fall to pieces. Rub the
potato through a fine sieve into a
pre-warmed bowl. Add 2 ounces
of butter to each 14 ounces of po-
tato. Add also one teaspoonful salt.
Work the mixture thoroughly with
the back of a wooden spoon.
Keep wrapped in waxed paper
until used and store in a cool place.
W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs

Across
1—What person would visit a natatorium?
2—Where are jumping cars used?
3—What do call one who is skilled in
making analysis, especially in chem-
istry?
4—What is a platelaid?
5—Habitat in "Alice in Wonderland" car-
ried pair of white kid gloves in one
hand and what in the other?
6—Mongrel dog.
7—What is any of various plant con-
ditions?
8—To possess.
9—What is kind of Oriental symbol?
10—What is the straight rod used in bit-
tards?
11—What King of Poland was called "The
Great"?
12—In hand spinning, what is round stick
on which thread is twisted and held?
Down
1—What does Burborne call "the great
cured meat" in "The Triumph of
Time"?
2—What is a vegetable base wings, horns, or
hoofs (sing.)?
3—Man's name.
4—What was the name of the
British Empire in 1841?
5—In what direction would you travel to reach
Birmingham?
6—Chauvinism, China, is on what river?
7—Taylor Holmes gained fame as what?
8—What was the first name of
"According to the Weather Bureau, the
man with white in the one who will
be what?"
9—Liberty and —, war and forever.
10—What is a mad dancer?
11—What is a summer base paws, but, as
a bit?
12—Shouting in public part.
13—What is largely used for bread-
making in northern Europe?
(Answer Book Appears Among the
Advertisements)



United States Coast Guard

Air Protection

A modern merchant ship slips through the seas confident that no Nazi submarine is lurking within the range of the Coast Guard plane from which this photo was taken. A pontoon and depth bomb rack make an appropriate frame for the ship.

Daily Anecdote

Notable Event

The Duke of Norfolk, who in-
herited great wealth and enjoyed
the leisure wealth makes possible,
embarked on a train journey. At
each station he would get out to
stretch his legs and breathe the
fresh air.

At the end of the line an elderly
lady who had noticed this, but did
not know the Duke's identity, said,
"Now, my good man, I've noticed
you at all the stations loafing
about. Just for once in your life
make yourself useful. Pick up these
bags and rugs, please, and get me
to a cab."

The Duke obliged.
Leaving out of the cab window,
the old lady gave him sixpence.
"Thank you, madam," said the
Duke, bowing low. "I shall never
part with this coin."

"And why not, may I ask?" ex-
claimed the lady.
"Because," replied the Duke, "it
is the first money I ever earned
in my life."

Salmon Increase

Despite war difficulties, Alaska's
Bristol Bay, the greatest red
salmon producing section of the
world, by July 10 of this year
produced 5.5 times as much canned
salmon as for the same period last
year.

Quotation

One inch of joy surmounts of grief a span,
Because to laugh is proper to the man.

—RABELAIS

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the
humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50
words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

J. T. Lowell, Mass., writes:
"Considering wartime transporta-
tion restrictions, I aspire to invent
and popularize some type of elec-
trically propelled scooter, upon
which we pedestrians could just
stand, pull a lever, and presto!
safely steer our streamlined jour-
neys, thus conserving energy and
shoe ration stamps to boot."

We predict a great future for
J. T.

As a child, M. MacD., of
Newton Highlands, Mass.,

longed to stay up all night,
to wear a train, and to own a

taffeta petticoat. Having
realized these ambitions, all
she now asks is to be able to
paper a room and get the pa-
per on the walls instead of
around herself.

I. G. S., Wollaston, Mass., ac-
tress, says, "My Secret Ambition is to be
a contestant on a radio quiz show
and know as many answers as
when I am sitting at home listen-
ing to it."

We hear quite a lot about con-
centrated foods these days, but M.
D. V. A., a housewife of Rochester,
N. Y., has been entertaining this
idea for years. She earnestly hopes
to be able to serve three square
meals a day by the lozenge method,
at a great saving in time and labor,
and would add color and zest to
the repast by serving food tablets
of various colors, sizes and shapes
for the entrees, desserts, etc. That's
fair enough—the guest really ought
to know what he is eating.

I Record only
the Sunny Hours

Said It With Shovels

Durban (S. A.) Daily News

Durban, South Africa
Some overseas [Yorkshiremen]
soldiers were entertained by a
family whose head, a very busy
technical man, happened to men-
tion that he had not been able to
plant his garden.

The next morning he found that
not only had the pansies, etc., been
planted but that the whole garden
had been scientifically forked out
and cultivated.

The "Yorkies" had been busy
from dawn.

Holland's Bulbs

Vegetables are now being raised
on much of the former bulb-
growing soil in the Netherlands.

FACTS
FIGURESON A VERY HOT DAY A BASE-
BALL WILL TRAVEL A LITTLE
FARTHER THAN ON A COOL DAY.

IT'S A FACT

CLIMATE IN
JAPAN IS CON-
TROLLED IN
WINTER BY THE
WINDS FROM
SIBERIA, AND
IN SUMMER BY
THE WINDS
FROM THE IN-
DIAN OCEAN.

THE AMERICAN
PER CAPITA CON-
SUMPTION OF
PEPPER IS ABOUT
ONE THIRD
POUND PER YEAR.

K. PARRIS

CANALS CAN
DRINK TEN
GALLONS OF WATER
AT ONE TIME.

NEWS ITEM—REFERRING TO NAZI DEFEAT IN SICILY, GOEBBELS SAYS "WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY DISENGAGED OURSELVES FROM THE ENEMY."



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Job Not Quite Finished



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Frankly, I'm Disappointed



The Adventures of Waddles—Aunt Matilda Laughs at Trouble



Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science
(German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly